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VOL. XX NO. 75 BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN'S ANSWER TO SIR SAMUEL HOARE

No Co-operation With R. T. C. Committees

FEDERATION OF INDIAN COMMERCE REITERATES BOYCOTT RESOLUTION AFTER HEATED "IN CAMERA" DISCUSSION

NEW DELHI. Mar. 27.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce held its concluding session to-day, and the chief interest lay in the resolution discussed by it in camera on the attitude of the Federation towards the R. T. C. Committees.

The President announced the Executive Committee for the next year consisting of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, and 12 members including Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Birla, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. B. Das, Mr. N. R. Sarkar and Lala Sri Ram.

PROTEST AGAINST STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas moved the resolution relating to the exchange which the Federation unanimously adopted. The resolution protested against the linking of the rupee to sterling for the following chief reasons:

(1) The future management and fate of sterling are and must remain outside the control of the Government of India.

(2) The new valuation of sterling in terms of gold will be determined in accordance with considerations affecting the economic and financial conditions of the United Kingdom, and may possibly prove detrimental to the economic and financial interests of India.

(3) Any claim of any measure of stability having been secured by the linking to sterling is neither material nor real, as sterling itself is under the present conditions not only fluctuating, but most uncertain.

INDIA'S INTERESTS FIRST.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas declared that the Federation's advice had always been rejected by the Government and that the Finance Member in asking for co-operation had forgotten that the Indian public in general, and the commercial community in particular, felt that it was very difficult for them to trust any policy which might be laid down, unless that policy was demonstrably in the interests of India, first, second and last. (Applause).

ATTITUDE TOWARDS R. T. C.

It is understood that there was a heated discussion on a motion from the Chair asking for confirmation of the resolution previously passed by the Executive Committee, defining their attitude over the constitutional enquiries now afoot.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER TO VISIT BOMBAY NEXT WEEK

SCHUSTER TO VISIT BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Sir George Schuster is contemplating a short visit to Bombay next week.—A. P.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

Report Ready For Signature

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Lord Eustace Percy, chairman of the Federal Finance Committee is expected to sail for England on April 2. The report of his Committee is now ready, and will be signed either to-morrow or the day after. The report will be submitted to His Majesty's Government and its simultaneous publication in England and India may be possible by the time the Consultative Committee reassembles in Simla.—A. P.

Stop Export Of Gold

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

A resolution urging immediate embargo on export of gold and recommending the purchase of gold by Government in open market with a view to accumulate reserves to establish Reserve Bank was moved by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar and was supported among others by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta and was carried.

The Federation also passed resolutions recommending appointment of a tribunal for thorough investigation into financial obligations between Great Britain and India and recommending that in any such scheme of development of aviation there should be substantial majority of Indian capital and Indian directorate and further urging revision of constitution of port trusts with a view to secure control to Indian interests.

The Federation meets to-morrow when a resolution relating to exchange and future constitution of India will be discussed.—A. P.

WEALTHY BHATIA MURDERED IN MANDVI

Unknown Assailant Stabs Him In Back And Makes Good Escape

Crime Shrouded In Mystery, But Police Arrest Murdered Man's Bhaya

A wealthy Bhatia gentleman managing the properties and buildings owned by a relative in Bombay was brutally murdered by an unknown person on Saturday night.

The scene of the tragedy was his own flat on the third floor of Narandas Tricumdas House, Kazi Sayad Street.

The building was under repairs and practically vacant, and the assailant evidently took advantage of this fact and attacked the deceased with a knife, while he was alone in his room.

The deceased, a man of 55, named Thakarsey Shamji Sampat, seems to have grappled with his assailant and shouted for help. The assailant, however, delivered a fatal stab wound on his back and made good his escape.

IN A POOL OF BLOOD.

On hearing the piteous screams, a couple of tenants who were the only other occupants in the whole building hurried to the third floor, but found the deceased lying dead in a pool of blood.

The murder occurred at about 10 p.m.

The news of the crime was conveyed to Mr. Narandas Tricumdas Asher, the nephew of the deceased, who is a wealthy landlord and whose properties and buildings in Bombay as stated were being managed by the deceased.

Mr. Narandas came down from Matunga and communicated with the Pydhonie Police.

NOTHING MISSING.

The police were unable to attribute any motive for the crime as nothing was found missing from the room of the deceased. The deceased was found to have sustained a deep stab wound on the back, and the body was removed to the morgue for a post mortem examination.

WATCHMAN ARRESTED.

A Bhayya watchman of the deceased named Devnaravan has been arrested by the police on suspicion, in this connection.

Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhownie Police Station is conducting vigorous investigations in connection with the murder.

"RED SHIRTS" MARCH TO CHOWPATTY SANDS

102 Volunteers Arrested On Sunday

TRICOLOUR FLAG HOISTED TWICE

An attempt to defend the tri-colour national flag culminated in the arrest of 102 persons including three members of the 20th Bombay Emergency Council, at Chowpaty, Bombay, on Sunday morning.

BATTALION OF RED VOLUNTEERS.

A large battalion of volunteers wearing red shirts formed a strong cordon around a flag planted in the sand and resisted the determined efforts made by the police with a view to remove the flag.

REFUSE TO DISPERSE.

With their arms inter-locked the volunteers squatted on the sands and would not allow the police to reach the flagstaff. An order to disperse given by a police officer in firm tones was ignored and the volunteers refused to bud ge an inch.

PUT UNDER ARREST.

Even when put under arrest some of the volunteers refused to move on and resorted to 'Satyagraha' by lying prostrate on the ground. They were then bodily removed to the waiting police van.

The arrested volunteers marched to the Gamdevi Police lock-up singing national songs and rais ing slogans.

MARCH TO CHOWPATTY.

A little before 8 a.m. the President and two members of the 20th Bombay Emergency Council accompanied by a battalion of 87 "Red Shirts" marched into the sands. A pole was planted in the sands opposite the Wilson College. The volunteers then formed a cordon around the pole and the President of the Emergency Council hoisted the flag to the accompaniment of the usual songs and cheers from a large crowd that had gathered around the flag.

POLICE ORDER DISPERSAL.

In the meantime Inspector Forster of the Gamdevi Police Station with officers and a police force arrived on the scene. He marched up to the volunteers and ordered them to disperse. The latter offered 'Satyagraha' and would not allow the police to reach the flag. Inspector Forster then ordered the arrest of all the 99 persons including the three members of the Emergency Council.

After the volunteers were arrested the flag was removed.

ANOTHER FLAG HOISTED.

After the police had withdrawn from Chowpaty a dozen more volunteers collected on the sands and hoisted another flag. The police returned again and arrested all the 12 men, the total number of arrests in connection with the flag salutation being 102.

Inspector Forster and Deputy Inspector Karnik of the Gamdevi Police Station carried out the arrests.

throwing indulged in by a crowd of demonstrators on Sunday morning. The angry scenes were the sequel to the attempt made by the College authorities to remove the national flag flying over the terrace of the College Building.

NATIONAL FLAG OVER WILSON COLLEGE.

A tricolour flag was seen fluttering over the College building early in the morning. It was suspected that someone, probably a student, succeeded in making his entry on the terrace overnight and hoisted the flag.

A large crowd, consisting mostly of non-students, gathered in front of the College premises on noticing the flag. It was found that the flag was wrongly hoisted and a member of the crowd scaled the walls and hoisted the flag properly.

There were loud cheers and noisy demonstrations.

In the meantime the attention of the College authorities was drawn to the fact that a national flag was flying over the building. The College peon was deputed to remove the flag.

The latter was attempting to remove the flag when the crowds assembled in front of the College jeered at him and indulged in noisy demonstrations and a few stones were thrown which smashed the glass window panes of the building.

POLICE ON THE SCENE.

The peon did not succeed in removing the flag as the string gave way and the flag stuck up to the pole. In the meantime the police came upon the scene and chased away the crowds gathered in front of the college.

After the crowds had dispersed the flag was removed by orders of the College authorities.

Lock-Up Too Small For Prisoners

As the Gamdevi Police lock-up was too small to accommodate all the 102 prisoners, they were distributed in the various lock-ups in the city. Out of the 102 arrested men, 13 were juveniles.

NATIONAL FLAG ON WILSON COLLEGE

Noisy Demonstrators Smash Window Panes And Throw Stones

Several glass window panes of the Wilson College, Bombay, were smashed as a result of stone

Grand Old Man Of Motor Industry Dead

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Detroit.—The death has occurred of Henry Martin Leland, the Grand Old Man of motor industry.—Reuter.

SMASHED A CONVICT TO DEATH

Ghastly Crime In Bangalore Central Prison

MAN UNDERGOING LIFE SENTENCE GOES AMOCK

BANGALORE, Mar. 27.

Getting suddenly excited over a sleeping convict lodged in the same ward, Nansab, a prisoner undergoing life sentence in the State Central Jail, is alleged to have picked up a heavy granite stone and smashed the head of a co-convict named Abdul Rahman, who was completing 12 months' term.

The victim was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries without regaining conscience.—A. P.

Countess Of Willingdon's Donation To Anathashram

BANGALORE, Mar. 27.

Acknowledging a donation from the Countess of Willingdon the local Anathasrama has intimated her Excellency that the help so graciously rendered would go a long way to meet the needs of inmates including blind, maimed, infirm and waifs and strays.—A. P.

Cochin In State Mourning For A Year

COCHIN, Mar. 26.

All public offices, business houses and schools will be closed for three days in memory of the late Maharaja. The State mourning will be observed for one year.—A. P.

TOWARDS UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Tardieu-Macdonald Parleys Next Week

TEMPORARY CREDIT TO DANUBIAN COUNTRIES

LONDON, March 26.

Generally regarded as the keystone of economic and political rehabilitation of Europe and a movement towards Briand's ideal of United States of Europe, the French plan for economic federation of the Danubian States is engaging the attention of the European capitals.

M. Tardieu is expected in London at the end of next week to confer with Mr. MacDonald before the Four-Power Conference. Mr. MacDonald's belief in personal contact is well-known and letters preparatory to the talks are already passing between him and M. Tardieu.

M. Tardieu is known to be particularly anxious to see Mr. Mac Donald. "Entente Cordiale" is his motto and his view that the salvation of Europe is dependent on Franco-British agreement is backed by French public opinion. There are optimistic hopes of a successful outcome of M. Tardieu's mission which will certainly be facilitated by his fluent knowledge of the English, remarkable powers of assimilation and quickness of comprehension.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE TO BE DISCUSSED.

It is anticipated that the prospects of Lausanne Reparations Conference will be discussed in the course of the talks between Premiers at which Sir John Simon and Mr. Neville Chamberlain are probable participants.

The French-Danubian plan includes provision for temporary credits to the Danubian countries and after the financial reforms, for leng-term financial aid. The question at issue is whether the Four Power Conference should reach an agreement on the subject first as favoured by Britain or whether as proposed by M. Tardieu the Danubians should first come to mutual agreement on the form of Federation.

Germany prefers simultaneous negotiation between all the nine parties and it is French fear that Britain will favour this view that keeps France charry of accepting the British proposal.—Reuter's Special.

German Response To British Proposal

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Berlin.—The Government has decided heartily to welcome the British Government's invitation to send a representative to the conference between Britain, France, Italy and Germany in London on the Danubian question, but will ask that the date be fixed after the German presidential election which is to take place on the 10th April.—Reuter.

"REBEL" AS MINISTER'S GUEST

Mrs. Naidu's Baffling Roles

A political correspondent writes in the "Hindustan Times":—

Mrs. Naidu is a baffling individual. She is never so pleased as when she can take people by surprise. I met her yesterday at the palatial residence of the Hon the Minister for Education. For the President of the premier unlawful association of the country, to live in such close proximity with a trusted minister of the Government, and to be engaged in an official mission, is a feat which Mrs. Naidu alone can accomplish. I wonder what his Excellency the Viceroy and his colleagues must have said when the news was broken to them of the impending arrival of Mrs. Naidu, and the likelihood of her being the guest of Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

Mrs. Naidu for one, did not think there was anything extraordinary in her action. In any case, there seemed to be no embarrassment on her side. She saw nothing wrong in her co-operating with the Government on a matter on which the Government and Indian opinion see eye to eye with each other. Like a true satyagrahi she knows where to draw the line between co-operation and the reverse of it. Incidentally, it may be pointed out that there is no truth in the rumour that she has been invited in connection with negotiations that the Government intends to open with the Congress. Judging from the present mood of the Government, there is no likelihood of a peace move very soon. Signs are not, however, wanting of an early change of policy.

TWO CURRENTS AT WORK.

In India, as in England, two currents seem to be at work. Lord Lothian, I am told, is sending every week a report to the Prime Minister. His report, I am further informed, differs considerably from the report officially sent by the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy, while in agreement with the civil servants so far as the crushing of the Congress is concerned, is believed to be very anxious that some sort of constitution should be put through in India before he leaves. But there are forces both in England as well as in India working against him in this. In this matter, he finds in Lord Lothian a strong supporter.

ITALIAN CONSUL LEAVES MALTA

Giunta Hits Out

LESSON FOR BRITISH IN FASCISM

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Malta—Presumably as a sequel to the Giunta incident, the Italian Consul has left Malta unexpectedly, it is believed for Rome.

Replying to the Italian Foreign Office statement, the "Chronicle" alleges that Sgr. Giunta on arrival at Malta vehemently attacked the Italian Consul and the Secretary of the Local Fascist organisation, because they wore no black-shirts when they boarded the steamer to receive him.

The Consul tried to calm him, pointing out that the situation was delicate.

Sgr. Giunta shouted, "You sheep, I want to hear no excuses. We must teach these——English what Fascism is."

The Consul pointed out that they were in British territory and must be prudent.

Sgr. Giunta angrily retorted, "Here we are in Italy, on the highway to the African Empire, on the most Fascist highway Italy has."—Reuter.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD STRIKE

Three Men Arrested

For alleged disorderly behaviour three persons were arrested by the Yellow Gate Police in connection with the Bombay Dockyard strike.

The arrests were made in front of the Red Gate, Alexandra Docks. Otherwise, the strike situation remained unchanged.

Madras Deputy Commissioner Of Police Dies In Hospital

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Mr. F. L. Mullay, Deputy Commissioner of Police, died this morning at the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home where he was admitted a few days ago and was operated upon for stomach trouble.—A. P.

WHAT IS SAFETY FIRST?

Bus Runs On To Pavement

KILLS ONE, AND INJURES TWO

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

An unfortunate motor accident resulting in the death of a man standing on the pavement occurred near Moore Market last night. The dead man is Mr. Parthasarathy Mudaliar, a senior clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Madras, and the person with whom he was engaged in conversation on the pavement, Mr. S. V. Martin, superintendent in the same office, was seriously injured.

It appears that a bus, in attempting to overtake another bus, ran on to the pavement, where it knocked down Mr. Mudaliar and Mr. Martin who were standing there talking to each other. A girl was also slightly injured. It is alleged that the driver and conductor of the bus decamped after the occurrence.—A. P.

MUSLIM PIR'S TOMB

Hindus And Muslims Fraternise In Worship

The "Durgah" of a Muslim saint situated in the compound close to Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank attracted a large number of Muslims on Sunday. A regular stream of Muslim worshippers made their way to the site of the "Durgah" and offered flowers and coins in homage. A noteworthy feature was that a number of Hindus also approached the "Durgh" reverently with folded hands and joined in the worship. The day passed off smoothly without any untoward incident.

DR. NATARAJA IYER TAKES OUT PROCESSION

Arrested With 25 Volunteers

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Dr. Nataraja Iyer with 25 volunteers took out a procession this morning from Choolai carrying tricoloured flags. While nearing the Elephant Gate the police arrested them, and they are detained at the office of the Commissioner of Police.—A. P.

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A 4561

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A 4447

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(Sd.) Mrs. ASAF ALI,
wife of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law.

The Lady Canvasser of Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee came to me and demonstrated the use of Soft Coke. It is very good and smokeless. She also showed me different kinds of ovens and how to use them. I too myself lighted the Soft Coke. It is far better than Charcoal.

It is admirably suited for the ladies because it gives no trouble to the eyes on account of smoke or does not cause headache. I am using it.

(Sd.) .....
Wife of Dr. M. A. Ansari.

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(Sd.) Mrs. SAHNI,
Wife of Mr. J. N. Sahni.
Editor, "Hindusthan Times".
Delhi.

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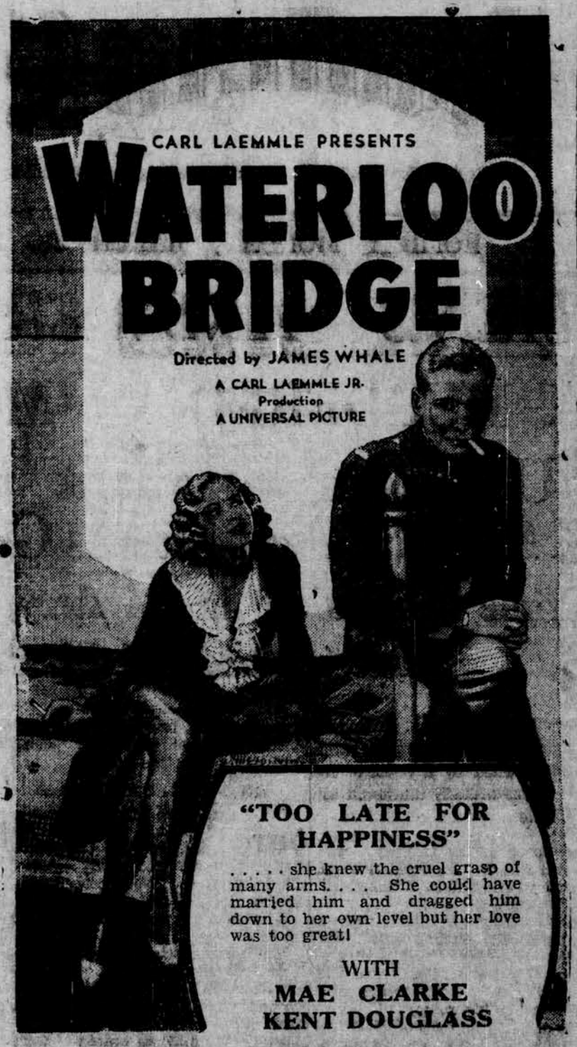

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Public Notices

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Annual GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on the 18th instant, Final Dividends at the rate of 3.75 per cent on the Preference Shares and 7 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares were declared payable.

The retiring Director, Mr. W. K S. Hughes, was re-elected and no other alterations or additions were made to the Directorate

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Final Dividend are requested to do so in writing to the undersigned.

All shareholders are requested to keep the Company regularly informed as to any change of address. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

By Order of the Board.
F. W. RICHINGS,
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PRESIDENT MASARYK'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE OF U. S.

Tribute To Washington, Founder Of Its Liberty

"HIS CAUTIOUS AND PRECISE COMMONSENSE"

On Monday, 22nd February, President Masaryk spoke to America by Wireless, as under:—

I thank the Columbia Corporation for giving me this worthy opportunity of speaking to the American public on this great American day.

When I approached America the first time I tried to remember all I had learned about the American Revolution. Since this first visit to America I have followed her development with eager interest, studying conditions in the country several times on the spot. At the end of the war I worked in Washington with President Wilson for the liberation of our nation. I could not help thinking about America and her relations to Europe.

Washington's military and political career is the anticipation of New America and her development.

Two yetrs before the Declaration of Independence he stated "that no such thing as independence is desired by any thinking man in all North America," but soon after this he was elected as the first President of the independent Republic.

Washington, as an English officer, fought the Fresch, but some years later he fought with the French against the English, until their final surrender. And in the War the Americans fought again with the French and their Allies on French, on European soil. What vicissitudes of history!

WHAT WASHINGTON DID.

Washington, having fought England, advocated peace with England, realizing that America had to add something new to the old order of things. So I understand his declaration "I want an American character," and also his policy of neutrality during the French Revolution. He was right at that time, for the new American Republic had her own difficulties to overcome; he was right in his admonition against "entangling alliances."

Washington teaches us that any revolution can be only a means to a clearly conceived aim, and that the fortunate outcome of a revolution depends on the moral and political preparation of the revolutionists.

Washington understood that a new regime replaces the old one slowly, step by step. I think this is a fair explanation of his conservatism.

I admire Washington's silent energy and perseverance; his qualities enabled him to stand the attacks of his numerous adversaries and not to lose his faith in the independence of his country after many defeats caused by the weakness of his army. "Defeat is only a reason for exertion" was the wise maxim of the man of Valley Forge. It is inspiring to see how Washington, in fighting, reformed his unprepared army.

Washington's cautious and precise commonsense judgment anticipated the political dictum of Havlicek, our Czechoslovak Hamilton, demanding simply an honest and sensible policy. Washington also avoided subjection to narrow partisanship.

HIS DEEP SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

His reluctance to enter political service is proof of his lively conscience and deep sense of responsibility. He loathed politics inspired by ambition, thirst for power, commercialism; democracy also imposes the duty of leading.

Washington valued above all, as he has expressed it, the "inestimable blessing of liberty"; liberty, that is the fundamental prisciple of the American Republic. It is seen in the Federal system of the central government of America, in the "indissoluble union," as Washington has formulated it. Since the War the Federation of the states and nations is the general desire of Europe, finding its practical expression in the League of Nations. Democracy means federation in the interior and foreign policy of the states. From the economic point of view democratic federation means striving for a national division of all national labour: and of course, individuals and nations must produce not only bread, but also thought, ideas, ideals.

Speaking of Washington I cannot omit mention of "Lady Washington," as she often has been called. The first American woman assisting the first American President, the "first in war, and first in peace."

QUESTION OF LOYAL COLLABORATION.

In November 1918 I sailed from New York to Europe, having been nominated President of the new Czechoslovak Republic—and there again the French gift to the American people stirred my thoughts of America and Washington very vividly, for I went to visit England and France, the two countries George Washington had to deal with, and it was the last time I watched from the boat the Statue of Liberty, the silhouette of New York and the shores of America. My whole lifetime's thought about the relation of America to Europe led me to the conviction that the Union of America and Europe in the revolution, just as in the World War proves that America is the natural continuation and prolongation of Europe, that Europe and America are bound together; I see the mutual penetration of both continents in all departments of life: Europanization of America —Americanization of Europe—are two expressions of the same historical process. It is not a question of political alliances, it is a question of loyal collaboration.

Washington seems to me the impersonation of this development, and from my own life's experience I know, how a European can be Americanized. I learned from America, because I like the country.

In conclusion, I gratefully mention the aid of the American Republic given us in the War. When we severed the bonds binding us to the old Habsburg monarchy, I was aware, that our decision must not be less motivated than the resolution taken by the founder of American Liberty.

And having recovered our liberty we again follow the example of Washington in that we must no longer feel the old antagonism and anger which originated in the suppression of our liberty.

It is one of the great experiences of my life that I was allowed to proclaim the principles of our revolutionary liberation in the Independence Hall, the place where Washington and his friends used to meet.

My hearty wishes to the American people!

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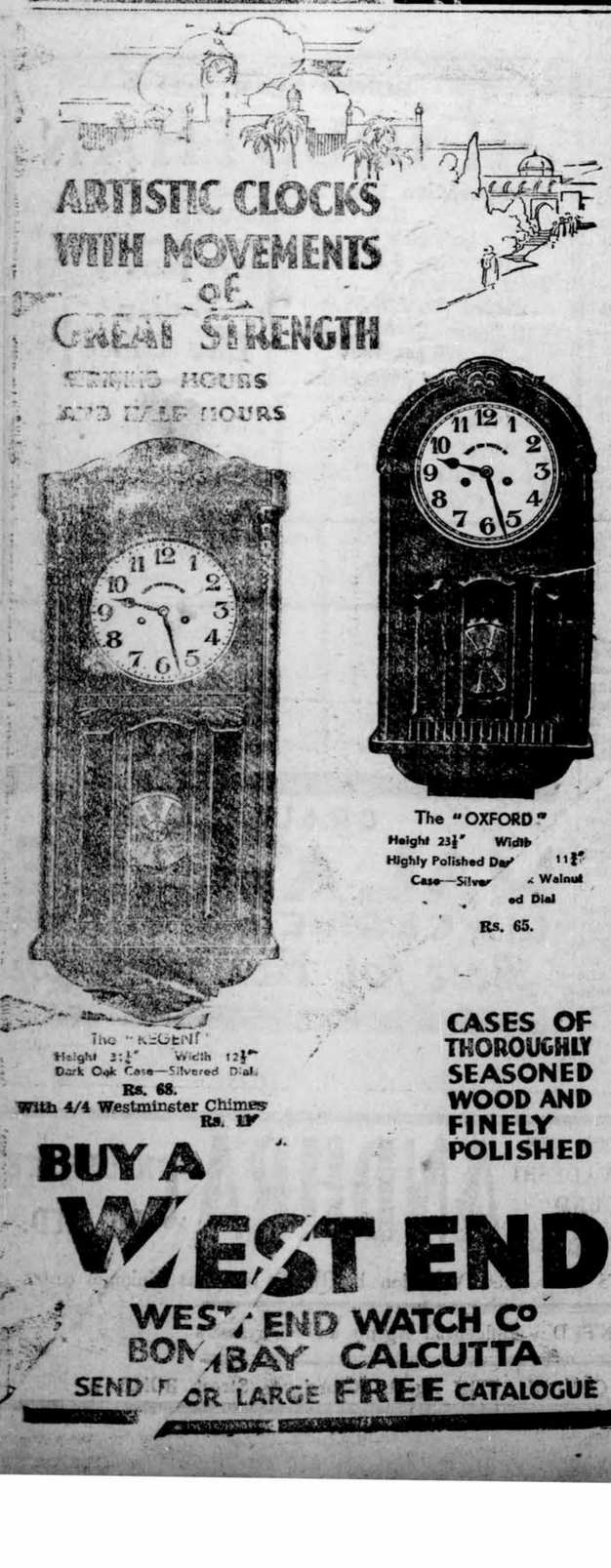

GULF BETWEEN CINEMA AND CULTURE

Hollywood's Need Of Oxford

OXFORD, (By Mail.)

"I must say that I much deplore the enormous divorcement between our great seats of learning and our great public amusement factories," said Mr. R. C. Sherriff, the author of "Journey's End," in an address to the Oxford Luncheon Club.

Mr. Sherriff, who is at present an undergraduate at New College, is leaving Oxford on Friday next for Hollywood.

"I say amusement factories" he proceeded, "because at the present time the theatre has become so commercialised in its productions that it is something like a factory. There are so many people who can spend three years at Oxford and never officially realise that there is such a thing as a talking picture, and you can certainly spend thirty years in talking-picture production without realising that there is such a place as Oxford.

NEGLECTED TALENT.

The subject of Mr. Sherriff's address was "Producing a Play." "The association of the artistic side and the business side is rooted very deeply in the difficulties of the theatre at the present time," he declared. "If a play is to be a success you must have plenty of artistic temperament coupled with a hard-boiled business head. An artistic play is not enough; you must have a sound business organisation behind it. There are thousands of plays written which never see the light of to-day because of the lack of financial backing, although I am sure that many of them would be better than are produced.

"Few of the London theatres have stability behind them," he stated, "and many shows are run as the result of the whim of a number of nebulous persons. A few Stock Exchange magnates get together and decide to produce a play, and many of them only run a very short time. And there are many millionaires who have produced a show in order to give a little girl a chance." (Laughter.)

GANDHIJI'S REMARKS ON ZIONISM

Rabbi Criticises His Attitude

(By Mail.)

New York.—While Mahatma Gandhi's sixty-third birthday was observed in London recently with a 40-cent "fruit luncheon," members of the All-World Gandhi Fellowship celebrated the same event here with a dinner at Ceylon India Inn, 148 West Forty-ninth Street.

John Haynes Holmes, who recently met Gandhi in London, was toast-master, and laudatory speeches were made by him, by Harry E. Edmunds, director of International House; Professor William R. Shepherd of Colombia University, Miss Blanche Watson and Harry Edmunds.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the political committee of the Zionist Organisation of America, appeared as a last-minute speaker nd commented on an interview given by Mr. Gandhi a few days earlier on Zionism.

"Jews throughout the world," said Rabbi Wise, "cannot help regretting the word of Gandhi spoken recently concerning Zionism. It is strange to find Gandhi alluding to Zionism as if it might mean the "reoccupation of Palestine", with all of the sinister military meaning which 'occupation' and 'reoccupation' convey. Is reoccupation to be added to the vocabulary of misunderstanding, which already includes such terms as 'landless Arabs,' having reference to Arabs who are winning to dispose of their land holdings at unreasonably high prices to Jewish settlers?

PRACTICAL ISSUE STRESSED.

"Gandhi is right in saying that Zionism in its spiritual sense is a lofty aspiration,' but such a Zionism, if it remain an aspiration, can little help those Jews who must re-establish themselves in Palestine because the world has, for the most part, shut its doors.

"It is not easy to understand the paradox of Gandhi: 'I understand the longing of the Jew to return to Palestine. He can do so.' But Gandhi adds—'provided it is done without the help of bayonets belonging either to Britain or the Jews.' The answer might be made that British bayonets freed the Arabs of Palestine and neighbouring countries the freedom which they to-day enjoy. But it is more important to say—and Gandhi is so hospitable to truth that he ought to know, and if he does not know he will wish to know—that there were virtually no British bayonets in Palestine until Arab bayonets perpetrated the massacre of August-September, 1929.

"As for the Jewish settlers in Palestine, no one can sanely and honestly accuse them of resting their case on bayonets. Their title is immemorial, and they have returned to Palestine not to hurt and to wound, but to serve, to enrich and to bless the land and all its people. This they have done from every point of view, culturally, morally and spiritually.

"Gandhi closes his beautiful message with the thought: 'The real Jerusalem is the spiritual Jerusalem. That is true, but what would Gandhi say if that answer were made to him by the British Government respecting India? If 'the Jew can realize this Zionism in any part of the world,' then the people of India do not need the physical abode of India in which to work out the problems of life and peace.

COMPARES PLIGHT OF TWO PEOPLES.

"Would that Gandhi knew that what he claims is the suffering and denial of his people in India is the status of the largest number of Jews in the world, that Jews have no desire for military occupation or forcible reentry into Palestine, that they seek peaceably and, in a very real sense, non-resistently to live and labour and serve and to sacrifice for Palestine, which means to many Jews exactly what India means to Gandhi! There is no loftier or nobler spiritual enterprise among the sons of man than the undertaking to re-establish Jewwish life in Palestine. This purpose should have the furtherance and blessing of Gandhi, as Gandhi's hope for his people's freedom has the goodwill of all men who believe in peace and freedom for all peoples."

Mr. Holmes spoke of Gandhi as "the great man and the purest soul in the world to-day." He described his meetings with the Mahatma in London and said that he had been particularly struck by the physical appearance of Gandhi, who, he said, was much taller than he would seem to give the impression. Mr. Holmes also read the address which he, in the name of the All-World Gandhi Fellow-ship, had read to Gandhi in London. His suggestion that those gathered pledge their support to Gandhi was met with general applause.

Professor Shepherd was enthusiatic in his praise of Mr. Gandhi whom he characterized as a saint and a colossal historical figure.

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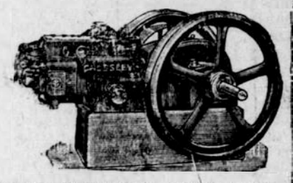
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"CAREER OF INTERNATIONAL LAWLESSNESS"

Scathing Indictment Of Japanese Policy In China

"COLD FEROCITY OF ADMIRAL SHIOZAWA IN BOMBING CHAPEI"

On the night of September 17, a detachment of the Japanese Manchurian army seized the arsenal of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang at Mukden. Japanese army authorities alleged that Chinese soldiers in uniform had attempted to blow up the South Manchuria Railway. Two days afterwards, foreign correspondents were permitted to see a section of damaged track and the still unburied bodies of two Chinese infantrymen, writes Mr. Jonathan Mitchell in the "New Republic," (New York).

Assuming that the Japanese story was true, Japan was entirely within its rights in seizing Mukden. The law and practice of nations—to quote the old smug phrase—justifies any action necessary to protect a country's nationals and their property from sudden, violent attack. Japan's first step, on the face of the known facts, was completely legal.

The League Council was in session at Geneva, and on September 22, the Chinese Delegate, Dr. Sze, invoked Article XI of the Covenant by which the Council is given jurisdiction over "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace." On September 30, the Council adopted a resolution calling upon Japan to withdraw its troops by October 14. This was freely agreed to by the Japanese representative, M. Kenkichi Yoshizawa.

From this distance, it is reasonably clear that Japan's military and naval chieftains, at this point, began to have complete control over Japanese policy. Instead of withdrawing its troops during those first days in October Japan began rapidly to extend its occupation over the whole of central Manchuria. On October 8, twelve Japanese naval airplanes, in open disregard of the 1907 Hague convention, bombarded the unfortified city of Chinchow.

STUPIDITY OR MADNESS.

On the very next day, Japan in effect served notice on the world that it proposed to violate its international obligations wholesale. The Japanese Cabinet met at Tokio, and a list of demands upon China was drawn up. Two of the principal demands were recognition by China of existing treaties and the elimination of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang from the Manchurian Government. Until these demands were complied with, Japanese troops would remain where they were. This announcement was an act of either incredible stupidity or pure madness on the part of Japan. In making these demands upon China, Japan simultaneously violated the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the 1922 Nine-Power Treaty.

The League Covenant, Article XIII, expressly provides that disputes of the international character that question, if not settled by negotiation and proper diplomatic channels are to be held and declared subjects for arbitration, Lastly, it commands the members of the League to arbitrate all such disputes. The Kellogg-Briand Pact goes much farther. By Paragraph Two, it pledges its signatories to use only pacific means—which the bombardment of Chinchow certainly was not—in the settlement of their differences. The case of the ejection of young Marshal Chang is cared for by the Nine-Power Treaty, which guarantees China's administrative, as well as territorial, integrity.

The League Council met on October 13, and found itself possessed of an embarrassment of international instruments under which to convict Japan. This was the meeting at which Prentiss B. Gilbert sat at the Council table as American representative. At the urging of the United States, the Council chose to invoke the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Japan virtually admitted its guilt. In a note to the Council's president, M. Briand, on November 7, it declared that "it is far from the thoughts (of Japan) to insist on a final adjustment of a whole series of pending questions between Japan and China as a condition precedent to the withdrawal of troops."

JAPANESE BECOME VERY ANGRY.

It is now known that all through the October session of the Council, Sir Eric Drummond, the League's Secretary General, made strenuous efforts to have Article XIII invoked, and thus compel Japan to submit to arbitration. The Japanese became very angry at Sir Eric and the whole League Secretariat. After the Council decided to proceed by means of the Kellogg Briand Pact, the project of invoking Article XIII was abandoned.

For perhaps two weeks after this second Council meeting, Japan sedulously refrained from talking about forcing China to recognise its treaties and about the necessity of driving Marshal Chang from Manchuria. Then, in the latter part of November, the Japanese army commenced preparations for a drive on Chinchow for the obvious purpose of compelling Marshal Chang's troops to retreat south of the Great Wall. A wholly new and cynically flimsy argument was advanced. It was alleged that Marshal Chang's troops were furnishing arms and munitions to gangs of bandits, and were themselves plotting an attack upon the South Manchuria Railway. Neutral observers at Chinchow promptly denied both these accusations. After urgent representations by the American and British Governments, Baron Shidehara formally announced that he had conferred with Minister of War Minami and the higher Japanese army officers, and that the advance on Chinchow would be cancelled. Shortly thereafter, Chinchow was taken.

Meanwhile, the Council met for the third time. After interminable and fruitless efforts to prevent the capture of Chichow, it despairingly set up a commission of inquiry (now, two months later, en route to Manchuria) and adjourned. The Japanese army continued to go busily ahead with its plan for a puppet Manchurian Government, to be entirely independent of Nanking. This was patently in violation of the Nine-Power Treaty, and on January 7, Secretary of State Stimson issued his now famous note declaring the United States would not recognize any treaty infringing upon the "sovereignty, the independence or, the territorial and administrative integrity of the Republic of China."

NEW REGIME IN MANCHURIA.

In its reply of January 15, Japan advanced the extraordinary thesis that the new regime in Manchuria had been made necessary by the ignominious flight of Marshal Chang's officials. This is directly contrary to known facts. The Governor of Mukden, Hsih-yi, for example, General Tsang For more than three months he remained a prisoner in his Mukden [pa]lace—until he finally agreed to flee in to Japan. The same thing is true of most of the other high Manchurian dignitaries.

The most recent episode in Japan's career of international lawlessness is Shanghai. There Japan has violated the International Settlement's neutrality, and brought in re-enforcements after pledging that it would not do so. It is necessary to go back to the Thirty Years' War to find any parallel in Europe of the cold ferocity of Admiral Shiozawa's bombing of the Chinese suburb of Chapei. There is, moreover every indication that Japan is growing steadily more reckless. The Japanese people is one of the friendliest and kindliest on earth, but just now Japan, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, is represented by a band of utterly irresponsible, half-mad generals and admirals. Between them and the forces of civilization no useful communication seems possible.

Baglan Taluka Workers Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).
NASIK, March 24.

Eight prominent workers in Baglan Taluka (District Nasik), where last year defiance of Forest Laws was made on a mass scale, were arrested while carrying on Congress propaganda in the villages of the same Taluka. They were convicted. Four of them got 8 months' R.I. each, and the remaining four 4 months' R.I. each.

There are two Graduates in this list from Poona who had gone to Baglan to organise the Taluka for Congress activities.

OCTOPUS—REAL AND UNREAL

Harmless Terror Of The Seas

Even to-day, when the octopus has become a standing feature of all up-to-date aquaria and has been made the subject of detailed study, the public conception of the animals is still founded on that impossible monstrosity created by Victor Hugo in his "Toilers of the Sea" (writes E. G. Boulenger in the "Daily Telegraph.")

As a piece of prose the master's description is, of course, beyond praise, but as a statement of fact...!

The octopus is a mollusc akin to the whelk and oyster, but modified in a very high degree. It is a migrant whose annual movements take place every autumn, and at such times thousands are caught off the Channel Islands as they pass southwards.

Naturally, the warmer the water the larger the octopus grows, and the giants of the race are found in the Southern Pacific. The fine model in the South Kensington Museum's Shell Gallery is a life-size reproduction of a specimen forty feet across the arms, with a body about the size and shape of a Rugby football. Specimens only grow to such dimensions where food is found in proportion.

FOUR-FOOT SPAN.

The average Channel specimen has a four foot span, with a body little larger than a croquet ball. The food of the animal consists entirely of shell fish, crabs, lobsters, etc., and Zoo octopods habitually share a tank with fish without the slightest danger of a clash. Quite 99 per cent. of humanity have an instinctive dread of the octopus, and a normally courageous bather meeting the animal loses most of his faculties in panic. Not so, however, the practised fisherman. I have seen the southern Italian render comparatively large specimens hors de combat in a few seconds by gripping the animal between the head and body and literally turning it inside out.

The general appearance of the octopus is sufficiently well known. Each of the eight arms bears two rows of suckers capable of exerting a pull of, in quite small specimens, over 30lb. Hidden away in the middle of the tentacles is the mouth, which is provided with a parrot-like beak.

The syphon pipe through which the creature breathes may become an organ of propulsion, forcing the animal through the water backwards at high speed by the simple process of deep breathing. The octopus probably holds the record for rapid changes of colour, accommodating itself to almost any background.

Considering it is a mollusc, it shows a high intelligence. It has been recorded at the Naples Aquarium that a specimen, finding difficulty in opening an oyster waited patiently for the bivalve to open of its own accord, and then inserted a pebble between the valves.

In aquaria it sometimes misbehaves. At Brighton a specimen once escaped from its tank, climbed through the ventilator, and caused a sensation by appearing in the public corridor.

The reproduction of the octopus is extraordinary. In the male octopus the fertilising elements accumulate in one tentacle, which is broken off and inserted in the mantal of the female. Until about a century ago such cast-off arms were regarded—and named, by acknowledged naturalists — as worms or parasites.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

MONDAY, March 28.

Easter Monday: Banks closed.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Farewell address by staff and students to Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, College frounrs Parel, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham's Building, Parsi Bazar Street, 3 p.m., H. E. the Governor will be present.

Municipal Corporation, 4-30 p.m.

Indian Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch), annual general meeting, Lady Sykes presiding, Government House, 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—11 a.m. Light Music by Mahomed Hussein (of Lahore), 7 p.m. Light and Instrumental Music by Miss Lakdawalla, and Madhavial (Sitar Solo); 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chat.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson and Staff left Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

RAMKRISHNA ANNIVERSARY.—The 97th Birthday Anniversary of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, (3rd April.)

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION.—From to-day the Exhibition at Kamatipura will remain open from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.). To-day's Programme is as under:—8 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. Vaidyanath Shastri will play on fiddle.

9-11 p.m. (S.T.) Imitation and mimicry by Prof. V. D. Pandit of Kolhapur.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 65th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Mr. Narahar Raghunath Phatak will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Karl Marx and Vedanta" to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

EUROPEAN NATIONS' FIGHT FOR TRADE

Tug-of-War Over New Customs Union

An economic federation of at least five Central European nations is a probable striking new development in international trade. France, who has poured gold into Central Europe, is manoeuvring anxiously for a trading advantage from the federation.

Germany, playing a lone hand, has set the nations wondering whether she is trying to break the federation, or steal a march on France by joining it.

The five countries concerned are: Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania.

M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, stated in the French Chamber, that Great Britain, France and Italy were willing to agree to the federation.

WHAT FRANCE SEEKS.

Hit by British and German tariffs and afraid of losing the millions she has invested in Central Europe, France is eagerly seeking some measure of trade fusion with the federation.

But Austria, which forms the keystone of the federation, is being ardently wooed by Germany.

The German Minister at Vienna informed the Austrian Government yesterday that Germany would be willing to grant a preferential tariff to Austria.

France and the other members of the proposed Federation are wondering whether this means that Germany is seeking admission to the Federation or whether it is an attempt by her to make Austria break away.

Dr. Buresch, the Austrian Chancellor, has stated that Austria will be forced to shut herself off from her neighbours by import prohibitions unless some way out of the economic dilemma is found soon. —The "Daily Heralds," London.

BLIND MAN OUTBID AMID HISSES

"There were boos and hisses when a blind musician was outbid for a pitch on the Brighton beach, where he has long been a familiar figure with his accordion, at the auction of beach stands here," thus wired the Brighton correspondent of the "Daily Herald" on March 3.

The stand was auctioned at £6, £1 more than the offer of the blind man.

He stood irresolute, his sightless eyes staring towards the voice. Then, with his instrument under his arm, he turned and silently walked away.

Hundred bid for the 56 stalls or pitches, where millions of cockles and whelks and thousands of ice cream wafers are sold to summer holiday-makers. The auction realised £3,770, compared with last year's total of £4,163.

The highest price bid was £220 for an icee cream and mineral stand.

LATEST PICTURES FROM SHANGHAI FRONT

Japanese anti-air craft machine gun under a clever camouflage.

Japanese soldiers engaged in street fighting in Chapei.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF CHARITABLE FUNDS

Cutchi Memon Files Complaint Charging Trustee Under Three Sections

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Adam Suleman, residing at Jackeria Masjid Street, has filed a complaint against Suleman Haji Ahmed Umar of Bombay, a Mahomedan inhabitant, carrying on business at Chakla Street No. 9, outside the Fort of Bombay, under Sections 403, 405 and 409 (Criminal misappropriation and Breach of Trust).

The complainant is a member of the Cutchi Memon Jamat of Bombay. The accused is also a member of the said Jamat. The accused carries on business in foreign piece-goods under the name and style of "Haji Ahmed Umar & Sons," at No. 9, Chakla Street, in Bombay and accused is a trustee of Haji Ahmed Umar's Cutchi Memon Charity Trust. The complainant alleges as follows:—

CHARITY LEFT BY FATHER

The said charity was created by a Deed of Trust of Settlement, dated the 9th day of March 1923 and the properties dedicated to the said Trust are situated at Mazagaon and fetch a monthly rent of about Rs. 1,200. The accused has all along appropriated the major portion of the rents and profits for his own use, although as a matter of fact the trust deed relating to the said charity expressly provides that the income thereof shall be used for certain charitable purposes therein mentioned one of such purposes being "helping any poor male lenial descendant of Haji Ahmed Umar whenever the trustees in their absolute discretion think deserving for the purpose."

The accused has since the death of his father, the author of the said trust, appropriated the major portion of the income of the said charity property for his own private purposes. Of late, the accused has been appropriating the entire income of the said charity property for his own private purposes. He has thereby committed the offence of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust as a trustee in respect of the said charity property. The accused has come in possession of about Rs. 80,000 by way of rents of the said charity property and has misappropriated thereout about Rs. 60,000 by this time.

ACCUSED'S PLEA

The accused was called upon to file his accounts at the instance of the complainant by the Court of Small Causes at Bombay under the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act of 1923. The accused then pleaded that under the said trust, he was entitled to appropriate the entire income of the said charity property under the aforesaid provision which provides that the trustees may help any poor male lenial descendant of Haji Ahmed Umar whenever the trustees in their absolute discretion think deserving for the purpose. On the death of the father of the accused the accused inherited properties of the value of about Rs. 5,00,000. The accused under the circumstances had no right to appropriate any part of the income of the said trust moneys to himself as he was and could not be considered as being a poor male lenial descendant of Haji Ahmed Umar.

PLEA REJECTED

The Court of Small Causes, Bombay rejected his defence whereupon he asked for time to enable him to apply to the Collector of Bombay to remove the said property from the list of Wakf properties. The accused then applied to the Collector with the object of gaining time and putting off the evil day. The Collector held that the trust was a public charitable trust and refused the application of the accused for removal of the said property from the list of Wakf or charity properties. The accused thereupon got his minor son to take out an Originating Summons in the High Court of Bombay, being suit No. 38 of 193? for a declaration that the said charity was invalid in law. The said Originating Summons came before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania in Chambers for hearing and His Lordship held that it was a valid charity.

Under these circumstances the complainant charges the accused with having misappropriated the aforesaid income of the said charity trust from the date of his father's death upto date or with criminal breach of trust as trustee in respect of the said income.

ALLEGED INSOLVENCY

The complainant further alleges that the accused is in insolvent circumstances and there is danger of the accused further misappropriating funds or income belonging to the said charity unless the accused is made to deposit all the title deeds of the charity in Court or produce the same and deposit the same in safe custody.

The Magistrate has ordered notice to issue.

A second complaint has also been filed making similar charges in connection with the Haji Mahomed Cassum Charitable Trust. Notice was ordered to issue in this case also.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Win For B. B. & C. I.

SATURDAY.

The Aga Khan Hockey entered, to-day, the Tournament proper. There were two matches down for decision. In the first game, extra time had to be allowed before the Indo-Portuguese could secure the verdict against the Armed Police. The second game saw the B. B. and C. I. Ry. fight tooth and nail for their by no means decisive win over the Ralli Bros.

The Indo-Portuguese got going early and opened the scoring through Felix Fernandes five minutes after the start. The same player might again have scored but sent the ball over the goal-posts. The Police equalised through Birks just before the interval.

In the second half the Indo-Portuguese made several good openings only to be beaten at last by Ghose Khan in the Police goal. Ghose Khan was rilliant and out for him the Police would not have got off with such a slight reverse.

The Indo-Portuguese scored in the first minute of the extra-time to win by the odd goal in three.

INDO-PORTUGUESE 2 goals
ARMED POLICE 1 goal

The second match was not such a treat for the Railwaymen as might have been expected. The Rallis made them go all out and it was all that the Railwaymen could do to keep their goal safe from the untiring attacks of the Ralli forwards. Sullivan, the Indian Olympic Team winger made an appearance for the Railway and was responsible for the only goal of the match. He was not, however, given the least 'rope' and was consequently the least worked man in the whole team.

The Railwaymen impressed in the first ten minutes probably owing to the fact that the Ralli men, allowed the consciousness that they were playing against better men to prey upon their minds. Sullivan 'netted' for the Railway in the seventh minute from a long 'corner'. After that the Ralli forwards got going and were making most of the attacking. They would have scored in the 20th minute but for a fine save by the Railway 'goalie'. Da Cunha the Ralli inside right did some good work, and should have scored if he had not kept to the ball too long when in the circle.

The sides:—

B. B. and C. I. RY.:—Leach; Carr, Kelly; Page, Sequeira, Galvin; Sullivan, Pearson, Muller, Shemain, Willis.

RALLI BROS. SPORTS:—Ernst; Rodgers, McDowell; Carvalho, Chapman, Westerling; Carduza, Da Cunha, Brown, Farell, Edwards.

B. B. & C. I. RY. 1 goal
RALLI BROS. SPORTS Nil

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Calcutta Customs vs. European Institute, Bhusawal.

WORLD'S AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Europe's Eight Players To Play In New York

When the Ile-de-France sails from Havre for New York on March 15, there will be eight of Europe's best amateur billiardists aboard who will compete for the World's Amateur Championship title at 18/2 balkline, says the Chicago "Daily Tribune" (Paris Edition of March 11):—

France will be represented by Albert Corty, Germany by Albert Poensgen, present holder of the title, Belgium by Gustave Van Belle, Egypt by Edmond Soussa, Holland by Jean Dommering, Portugal by Alfredo Ferraz, Switzerland by M. Agassiz, America will be represented by Francis Appleby.

The tournament will be held March 24 to 30 at the Elks Club, New York City, under the auspices of the U. S. National Association of Amateur Billiardists.

M. Alexander Ave, Secretary of the International Union of Amateur Billiardists will accompany the players and has charge of the technical organization of the championship matches.

REMISSIONS TO AGRICULTURISTS

DUE TO CROP FAILURE IN C. P

From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 26.

Owing to the partial failure of kharif' crops, states a Government report, land revenue amounting to Rs. 14,700 in Buldana and Rs. 150 in Yeotmal, has been remitted and to Rs. 1,60,000 in Wardha, Rs. 492,700 in Buldana and Rs. 1,13,700 in Yeotmal, has been suspended.

Proposals to remit and suspend Rs. 11,700 and Rs. 66,400 respectively in Chanda are under consideration. Rs. 47,100 under the Agriculturists Loans Act and Rs. 7,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act have been distributed in the Wardha district and proposals for distributing nearly four lakhs of rupees in Yeotmal are under consideration.

PEASANT RUNS AMOK

Nine Injured

COSENZA, Italy, Mar. 10.

A. Aiello, a 60 year old peasant, went suddenly mad here to-day, rushed into the street armed with a knife and a gun and injured nine persons.

He did not use them on the first persons he met, two young girls, but threw stones at them, causing minor injuries. He then wounded four persons with his knife, and chased by a mob, he barricaded himself in a house.

Firing through a window he shot two persons, and then, finding a hatchet, he appropriated it and rushed back into the street, where he injured one more person.

A squad of carabiniers finally caught him and overpowered him after a fierce struggle. They succeeded in locking him up after they got him out of the clutches of the mob, which wanted to lynch him.

EMPIRE FLIGHT PLANS

Use For Long-Range Monoplane

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Air Ministry's long-range research monoplane, the Fairey-Napier combination with which it was hoped to fly a record distance in the direction of Cape Town, is not to be kept in idleness until late autumn brings a return to favourable conditions for the long flight. Consideration is being given to the possibility of long-stage Empire flights of 1,500 to 2,500 miles, with considerable loads carried, during the summer.

Malta, Egypt, Basra, and Aden are among the possible objectives, with further stages beyond those places. Thus a flight to Cape Town in three stages, carrying freight, would be quite as good a demonstration as the non-stop record. The machine has already been flown to Egypt and back.

It has been suggested also that the big monoplane might attempt a record for duration or for distance in a closed circuit. Franco holds the record for distance in a closed circuit with the flight by Le Brix and Doret last June of 6,444 miles. Germany holds the duration record, 87 hours.

The British machine is designed rather for distance than mere duration; in fact, it could hardly equal the duration record, for which a slow aeroplane in which everything is sacrificed to low fuel consumption would be most suitable.

ONLY THREE RECORDS FOR BRITAIN

Great Britain holds only three out of 110 world aeroplane records (excluding balloon and airship records, of which we have none), France 64, Germany and U.S.A. 17 each, Italy four. The British records are: Absolute speed, Flt. Lt. G. H. Stainforth's 407 1/2 m.p.h., speed over 100 kilometers, Flt. Lt. J. N. Boothman's 343 m.p.h.; and speed over 100 kilometres for light aeroplanes of the third class, Capt. H. S. Broad's 186 m.p.h.

All the British-held records were made in machines of research rather than immediately practical kinds. Many of the other records are for load carrying at speed, altitude, or for duration; and undoubtedly some of them could be captured by Great Britain.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 26.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 19th March 1932, was 176 against 165 in the preceding week.

Bilaspur district reported one case of Cholera during the week against 2 attacks with one death in the preceding week.

933 attacks and 159 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 844 attacks and 151 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the increase in all the previously infected districts, except Nagpur and Amraoti.

Small-pox contributed 165 attacks with 13 deaths during the week against 73 attacks with 13 deaths in the preceding week. The disease increased in Betul, Saugor and Yeotmal districts elsewhere it was abating. The districts of Chanda and Mandla were infected newly.

Fourteen cases with 4 deaths from influenza were reported from Humanpet village in Betul district.

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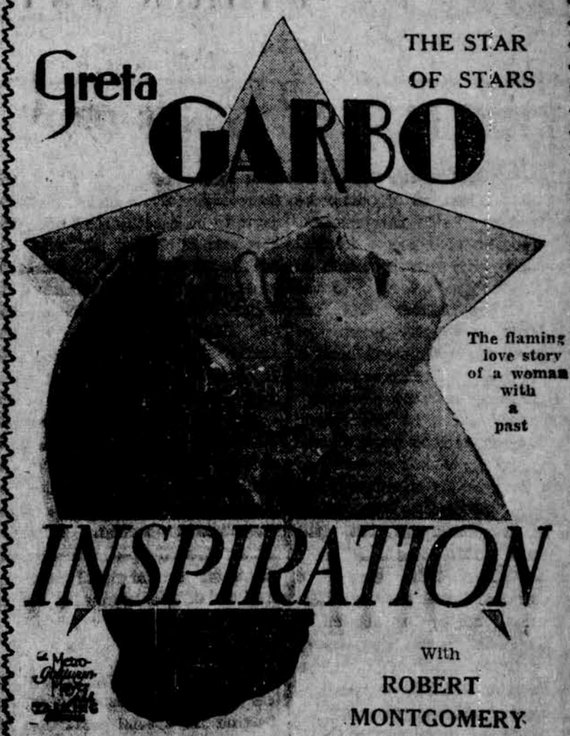

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY MARCH 28, 1932.

WHAT BUSINESS THINKS OF IT

The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce at Delhi concluded his presidential address with the ironical hope that "the British nation in transferring the powers to the hands of the Indians will not give them a country bereft of economic vitality but will hand it over to the younger generation as a sufficiently solvent country" The hope formed an appropriate rhetorical climax to an economic survey of the country which reveals the terrible extent and toll of alien exploitation. Mr. Jamal Mahomed pointed out that the peasants' indebtedness has already reached the frightful figure of 800 crores and that they are likely to sink deeper in debt under the combined effects of heavy land revenue, ruinous exchange and the general fall in prices.

THE NATURAL CONCLUSION.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed naturally laid special stress on more recent events such as the arbitrary linking of the rupee to sterling and the unprecedented export of gold. From both these he draws the natural conclusion that "the policy of Government is governed more by considerations of other interests than those of India." Even the demand for financial safeguards in the new Constitution, he says, is "prompted mostly by a desire to adjust the currency and exchange policy of India to suit the financial and industrial requirements of the British nation", and he gave quite logical if simple grounds for this statement.

IN BRITAIN'S INTERESTS.

The history of Indian currency, as he pointed out, provides plenty of justification for the suspicion that financial safeguards are not required in the interests of India but in the interests of Britain. The plea that these safeguards are necessary to maintain the financial credit and stability of India can hardly be taken seriously. As Mr. Jamal Mahomed asks, why should there be any apprehension that a responsible Indian finance minister would be less zealous for or less capable of maintaining the credit and stability of his country than the alien nominee of the British Government? If the interests of India are to be paramonut, he should be free from the embarassing considerations of what may be considered good policy for India by Whitehall, which under the present system of dictation by the Secretary of State invariably happens to be exactly what suits the interests of Great Britain. As for the suggestion that Indian credit depends and must continue to depend on the confidence created by British control, Mr. Jmal Mahomed disposed of it once again by a question that has been posed again and again and never yet satisfactorily answered: How is it that the foreign investor and Britain herself is always ready to give substantial loans even to insignificant foreign countries without demanding these safeguards in the financial administrations of the borrowing countries?

NO PRIVILEGES.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed had even less difficulty in disposing of the demand for special protection for British trading interests under a responsible Indian Government. There is no reason in logic or precedent or anything that has been threatened to justify this demand. Indians have never threatened to discriminate against British interests as such. What they have insisted, and always will insist, upon is that neither British nor any other foreign British interests shall enjoy special privileges and protection at the expense of Indian interests Those who affect to be so nervous about discrimination against British trade are in reality only apprehensive that the existing discrimination in favour of British trade will have to go, as, if the new responsible Government is worth the name, it certainly will. British interests can expect no sort of discrimination that will place them on a plane of privilege, but they will have the assurance that no disqualification not suffered by Indian-born citizens will be imposed on them

LET THEM TRUST INDIA.

The formula proposed by Mahatma Gandhi provides the fullest guarantee in this respect that they have any right to ask for. We do not believe that there is any thinking Indian who would not endorse Mr. Jamal Mahomed's assurance to the British commercial community that, "if they will trust the future Government of the country and thus create greater good-will between the two communities, they will not have any occasion to repent their action in days to come."

Ordinances Must Go

Since the Conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is being held while repression is in active operation all over the country the President would have failed in his duty if he had not referred to the one political topic which overshadows everything else at the moment. We do not know whether in doing so he has offended against the canons of what is permissible under "Government by Ordinance" or not. Certain prominent representatives of commerce and industry from Bombay were absent from the Conference because they have been served with orders not to take part in any meeting of any kind whereat the policy or acts of the Government are to be discussed.

WHAT IS NORMAL?

The Government of Bombay have since announced that they are free to attend any meeting for the purpose of transacting the "normal business of any Commercial Association". It would be monstrous if they were not. But they are reasonably apprehensive as to whether Government would regard discussions and resolutions on the Ordinances as normal business. To the common mind nothing could be more obviously normal than that a body representing the commerce and industry of the whole country should discuss the abnormal situation created by the Ordinances, and in Delhi it may be safe to do so. But who can tell what fate would be in store for the Bombay delegates on whom these prohibitory orders were served on their return to Bombay. The explanation issued by the Director of Information does not raise the ban It leaves behind it, as these delegates in the statement they have issued say, a larger volume of doubt, since the order in its original form continues and the Press Note only attempts an interpretation, which in itself is by no means clear.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

But what is prohibited in Bombay is, perhaps, permissible in Delhi and the Conference, we presume, is free to discuss the topic of ordinances without being ordered about by those who do not relish the discussion. The President spoke very plainly on this subject. He told Government frankly that,

"The Government's adoption of repressive policy, the rapid promulgation of Ordinances one upon another and the enforcement of the same have tended to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and tension in the country, and it is not possible for any one to expect Trade and Commerce to fare normally in such a surcharged atmosphere."

Government have been told this in Bombay again and again; they have been told it elsewhere. But they persist obstinately in the reiteration of their own strange idea that the failure of Trade and Commerce to function is due to the mischief of those who have most to lose by its paralysis. They have now been reminded again of a very obvious fact by the President of this great business conference in Delhi and they would do well to heed the reminder.

WILL SIR SAMUEL HEED NOW?

Sir Samuel Hoare's boast that the commercial community were on the side of the Government in their policy of repression has been repudiated both by the protests of business men and by the logic of events. It is time to realise that this Ordinance regime has done and is doing an amount of harm to the country, and British interests as well, utterly incommensurate with the small success that has been achieved in partially suppressing Congress activities. The President of the Federation cannot understand, nor can anyone else in this country "how the British expect to create a closer bond of friendship between India and Great Britain by following a policy and method which are being condemned by the people, including the commercial community and the Liberal leaders in the country." An "atmosphere suitable for the calm consideration of the great questions before the country" cannot be created until the Ordinances go.

RUSE THAT FAILED

It was a clever move on the part of Japan to submit proposals for an armistice which would have lessened the strength of the opposition to Japanese policy in China which the Powers have expressed recently in no unequivocal terms. The Japanese military operations in Shanghai were a source of danger to the Foreign Settlements. The proposal from Tokyo that a twenty kilometer zone should be marked out as territory sacred to peace so that the theatre of hostilities is removed from the Foreign Settlements, was viewed at Shanghai as an earnest of the Japanese desire for peace. But in Nanking they saw through this game. The Chinese military authorities insist on more effective action by Japan than mere demilitarisation of a particular area near Shanghai, if Japan wants to convince them that the armistice is not merely a strategic move to gain time.

The draft proposals for the armistice do not consider the main issue of reaching an amicable settlement through arbitration by third parties at all. They relate only to the "procedure of the withdrawal of troops" beyond the demilitarised zone. Japan graciously consenting that this procedure should be supervised by a committee of twelve, "composed of Chinese, Japanese, British, French, Italian and American military and civilian members." China has naturally refused her assent to these draft proposals. What China expects, and rightly expects, the Geneva League to do is to compel Japan to agree to the establishment of a committee composed of the representatives of the Powers, whose assistance Japan is willing to seek only so far as it relates to the procedure of withdrawal of troops to a point conveniently distant from Shanghai, and to refer to this committee the whole dispute for arbitration.

This the Tokyo Government shows no intention so far of willingness to accept, although the suggestion has been repeatedly made by the representatives of the smaller Powers at Geneva that the only way to end the dispute is through international arbitration. So adamant is Japan that a section of the Japanese Press, credits the Tokyo Government with the intention of resigning from the League. The League Assembly must take prompt notice of this threat and must insist on the application of the sanctions provided in articles 15 and 16 of the League Covenant to Japan, whether she chooses to remain within the Geneva fold or not. Article 15 expressly declares that action can be taken by the League against a particular Government, irrespective of that Government being a member of the League or not, on demand being made to the League by any of its members, that its rights are violated and that the League must come to its rescue. China has repeatedly made such a demand. The League's supine attitude has emboldened Japan to continue her military aggression into Chinese territory. When will the League be ready to act? The recent resolution of the League Assembly warning Japan that stringent action will be taken against her will be regarded as an empty threat in Tokyo, if no action follows the declaration of this brave intention.

COLOUR BAR IN EDUCATION

Scandalous Differentiation Between Europeans And Non-Europeans In S. Africa

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25.

A study of the educational system of South Africa provides an interesting situation. One phase of the system has been already brought to the notice of the public by a number of correspondents to the "Star," a local journal. Criticism has been levelled against the policy of differential treatment meted out to the non-European teachers in the Union. Such treatment in the sphere of education, which aims at the building up of character and the maintenance of highest traditions of civilization and culture and the creation of an ideal and lofty citizenship is not only unadvisable but deplorable. However one may pride in the colour of the skin and sanctity of one's particular race, it is an inconsiderate step to evolve the forces of inequality in the arena of education.

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

The colour bar exists practically in every department of education. The law permits it and the wheel of inequality rolls on to an inconceivable extent. Primary education is compulsory for European children, but the necessity for the same in case of the non-Europeans is not only not recognised, but persistently ignored. Qualifications and grading of teachers and in some instances classification and curriculum of schools smell of the discrimination of colour.

There are 4,887 schools for European children and the annual expenditure is nearly seven million pounds. Non-Europeans are over three times as many as the Europeans in population, but there are only 3,925 schools for non-Europeans, including the Asiatics, and the expenditure is nearly one-seventh of the European one. Expenditure per head for non-European scholars is £2 16s. 7d. while the same for the European scholars is £13 16s. 9d. i.e., nearly six times more than that of the non-European scholar.

TEACHERS' INVIDIOUS POSITION.

The position of the non-European teachers is equally peculiar. The policy of the Education Departments is to pay the teachers according to their qualifications. But even here a startling classification has been made. Teachers are grouped according to their race. Thus we see that European teachers, non-European teachers other than native teachers, and Native teachers are paid differently although they may possess similar qualifications. For instance, a European teacher in the Transvaal holding a Teacher's Third Class Certificate starts with a salary of £240 per annum, while a non-European teacher with the same qualifications starts with only £172.

The native teacher suffers the worst. He will only start with £90 although he is in possession of the same third class certificate. The scale for the European teachers holding Teacher's Second Class Certificate is £249 rising to £540. The correspondence published in the "Star" points out that the scale for the non-European teacher is not yet fixed inspite of the representations made through interested quarters. D.K.L.'s case appears to be quite genuine and his grievance is apparently justified in light of the facts which are put before the public.

TIME RIPE FOR A CHANGE.

Education is the source of enlightenment and uplift and moral law binds a Government to look after the education of every child either white or yellow, black or brown, European or non-European, residing within the borders of the country of its jurisdiction. The way to progress should not be entangled with difficulties. Every facility should be provided for progress in education. Although there is provision for the primary education of the non-European child there is very little opportunity for higher education. It is to be regretted that there is no inducement nor encouragement.

Education is the fountain from which are sprinkled the waters of friendship, goodwill, peace and mutual understanding. Why deprive the non-Europeans of such benefits? The time is undoubtedly ripe for a change in the educational policy of the Union. All children without the distinction of colour, race or creed should be considered as one united element of the population and the primary education should be made compulsory for all of them. The anomalous position regarding the differentiation in scales of salary of persons holding similar qualifications should be immediately ended and a healthy undiscriminating, honourable scales of salary formulated. Let education commence with equality and all will be well with South Africa which is presently fraught with the potential dangers of racial animosity and ill-will due to narrow-minded vision and short-sighted policy of its prejudiced leaders.

Notes of the Day

East Forges Ahead.

An interesting article in the "Northern American Review" shows how "the final doom of white supremacy came with the World War." It says that in the War Indian and other Eastern troops proved to the world that they were in no way inferior to the Western troops and that they themselves "were made aware of the dependence of the whites upon the coloured—and supposedly inferior—allies." More interesting still is the following remark: "Moreover, to insure loyalty in their Eastern Colonies and to gain support for their military campaigns, European Powers gave promises which could not be fulfilled and which led to serious trouble after the War. These broken promises have proved particularly troublesome in Turkey and India." It may be noted here that the article only amplifies the three factors to which, it says, Lord Irwin himself attributed the loss of the white man's prestige; the factors being the defeat of the Russians by the Japanese, the use of Indian troops against white men in the World War and the influence of the Cinema.

Nationalism.

To the above three factors the author of the article adds a fourth the spread of nationalism and industrialism. "The schoolboy in Manila or Shanghai," he says "who studies the American Declaration of Independence, cannot but want to apply its principles to his own country, and the Calcutta student who analyses Burke's speech on 'Conciliation with America' is unavoidably inspired to help set his nation free." The writer notes, too, the fact that nationalism in the East is both political and economic. He says: "The Oriental is determined to spin and weave his own cotton, to exploit his own mineral deposits, to manage his own river and coastal shipping. And in gaining these ends he has instituted one of the most effective economic weapons—the Boycott." Whatever the causes, the fact is clear that Eastern peoples are rapidly awakening to a sense of their importance as contributors to the advance of humanity.

Whose Fault?

The Governor of Madras in the course of his speech proroguing the local Legislative Council said: "At a time which is acknowledged on all hands to be extremely difficult, when trade requires the best efforts of all concerned to lift it from the depression into which it has sunk, would it not be better for all to co-operate towards that end instead of embarking on a movement which is entirely disruptive?" If Indian trade is meant, it must be said that Indians on their part have done and are doing everything that is possible to promote Swadeshi even at the risk in certain places in India, of having to meeet with subtle opposition.

The Greatest Obstacle.

What the Government have done and are doing to promote indigenous industry is now well known to every Indian. Some traders know it but too well. For, while they realise that the Ordinances are harmful to trade, they are forbidden to suggest even at a private meeting the repeal of the Ordinances. It is tragic to note that people in high places, who cannot plead the excuse of ignorance of facts, should reiterate the value and virtues of co-operation, when Government policy, as expressed in administering the country through Ordinances, has proved the greatest obstacle in securing such co-operation, except, of course, from those who will co-operate, whatever the circumstances.

Copies Of "Chitramaya Jagat" Magazine Confiscated By Police

Prominent Poona Youth Leaguer Jailed For Two Years

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, March 28.

It is believed since the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement till now 357 Congressmen are convicted.

One of the three prominent Youth Leaguer who was released on "parole" sometime back and who asked to stay within the Cantonment limits, was arrested on the evening of 23rd inst. for going out of the Cantonment limit. The arrested Youth Leaguer was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate who convicted him to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or one month more.

TWO YEARS FOR NOT REPORTING

A student of the National Tilak College who was released on parole along with Prof. Jawdekar and who was asked to report daily at the Mamledar's office was arrested on 22nd instant for not reporting at the office and for taking part in the Municipal Flag Satyagraha. The accused was charged under Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 and tried by the Cantonment Magistrate on 24th inst. On the accused pleading guilty the Magistrate convicted him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

Over thousand copies of the "Military Supplement" of the "Chitramayajagat" Magazine were confiscated by the police.

GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO FERGUSON COLLEGE

It is reported that the ordinary meeting of the authorities of the Ferguson College was held yesterday morning to consider the confidential letter received by them from the Government.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

gues in the National Government hold that it is right for them to remain members of the Ministry.

* * * *

It should now be re-christened the "International Government." Let the services of the League be dispensed with. While the Liberal Ministers stick to their jobs the world may sleep in peace.

Tipsy-Cake

Interviewed by a representative of the "Evening News", Sir John Anderson said that "all his experience and interests had been in various branches of public administration, and he would be very happy if that experience enabled him to do anything for the benefit of the public services in India."

Well, that'll be fine for the services won't it? If you're wondering where the people come in, you needn't waste your thought. They don't.

* * * *

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses the opinion that events are justifying Sir John Simon's warning that "bringing in the Princes is going to be a tremendous business to work out."

But not so tremendous as the business of getting them out again. The question is whether the game will be worth the scandals.

* * * *

A writer in the "Sunday Chronicle" suggests that, in Mr. H. G. Wells analysis of the biological conception of man, the Advocate-General would figure as a reversion to a pristine type, "a Roman Marshall in the dignity of six-foot-six in his twelve-inch sandalled foot."

* * *

Our own conception is different. We have no need to go back two thousand years. We cherish the dramatic spectacle of the stalwart Zoroastrian dispatching the corps of the Freedom of the Press—to the Tower of Silence!

* * *

Communal amity is being restored in Kashmir at a rapid rate, since the new British Prime Minister was installed. Let us all read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this impressive lesson.

* * *

When Mr. Morgan Jones M.P., for the edification of "the Noble Lord opposite," (Earl Winterton), read out in the House of Commons, the definition of what constitutes "boycotting," Mr. Jack Jones interpolated.

"His Lordship would be in gaol for the rest of his life."

* * *

Then hear what followed:—

"Mr. Morgan Jones: Let us put it in this way. Suppose the Noble Lord opposite does not desire to do business with me. Under this Ordinance, if it were in operation here—

"Mr. J. Jones: It is in operation, privately."

The boycotting may be but the punishment is not.

* * *

"Almost a scandal," was Sir Samuel Hoare's description of the measly method in which allowances have been doled out to Bengal detenus in the past. We suppose that's about as far as a Secretary of State could go in admitting that there is anything wrong. Nothing could ever become a complete scandal.

* * *

In reply to Begum Shah Nawaz's appeal for a lead to the community on the equality of status between the two sexes as "the fundamental right which is recognised by Islam", the Aga Khan has replied that he agrees that "the whole spirit of Islam is for emancipation and equality." But His Highness, in unable to keep pace with the spirit of Islam himself.

* * *

He may do so in Europe, but in India he is the head of a community that is not in a hurry to be emancipated. So he offers the following profound counsel:—

"I advise both conservative and progressive elements to meet forgetting their own particular standpoint and work for the future of the faith to meet the present circumstances and yet leave the future to develop according to its needs."

* * *

As a specimen of meaningless verbosity this would be hard to beat. However, as the Begum is told politely at the outset to forget her own standpoint, what the rest of it means doesn't much matter.

* * *

"Grave Communal Tension in Bombay" is the caption in Saturday's "Evening News" of a blatant attempt to work up a scare, over the discovery of a Pir's tomb in a compound near a liquor shop at Madhav Baug.

* * *

It appears that unless you climb the wall of the compound you can only reach the tomb by passing through the liquor shop. It is thought that the reporter chose the latter alternative, both going and coming.

* * *

Sir Herbert Samuel announces that "in view of many important international tasks that still lie ahead he and his Liberal colle-

(Continued in column 0.

Vital Question For India

WALCHAND HIRACHAND ON STABILISATION OF SILVER

Indian National Committee And International Chamber Of Commerce

IGNORANCE ABOUT ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS REMOVED

The following is the text of the speech made by Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting held at Delhi on 26th instant.

Any speech delivered on an occasion like this must necessarily begin with a reference to the world economic crisis. Many speeches have been delivered on the subject, on its cause, on its effects, and sometimes, on possible and—according to the authors—effective remedies. But the crisis still continues to survive and the practice of speaking on the same necessarily has also to continue. Whenever statesmen meet on international occasions, they are agreed regarding the necessity for some co-ordinated policy which would alleviate the present conditions. We have not seen, however, translation of these principles and sentiments into practice. Each nation is found to resort to some expedient, which, while providing some temporary alleviation of national difficulties, reacts in an unhealthy manner on the economic health of the world as a whole, and, therefore, ultimately on all its component parts.

"CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION."

Reference is made in the Report presented to you to the Resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Council of the International Chamber. The first of these which has come to be known as the "Confidence Resolution," in its five points constitute a basic programme for Governments to translate international co-operation into action. The Resolution urges on all Governments:

(1) An effective policy of disarmament.

(2) Retrenchment of Government expenditure and reduction in the tax burdens.

(3) Settlement of inter-Governmental debts.

(4) Restoration of monetary stability and

(5) The adoption of economic policies, which, after providing for the temporary requirements of every nation, should lead to a freer international movement of goods, capital, etc.

Time will not permit me to analyse each of the above five points, but it can be safely said that the nationals of this country are in agreement with the programme suggested in the Resolution. With regard to the last part of the Resolution, we have some substantial reservations to make; the time has come when all Governments should exert their utmost to translate the appeal contained in the first four items of the Resolution into action.

COLLECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

Points 2 and 4 imply action to be taken by the respective Governments, whereas in the case of disarmament and settlement of debts collective international action is necessary. Retrenchment, reduction of taxation, and monetary stability, these reforms have been urged, time and again, by us on the Government of this country. It cannot be said that we have met with much success in this. Ruthless retrenchment alone can save the situation. Instead of this, however, we have half-hearted measures which do not lead anywhere. Taxation instead of being reduced is being piled up heavily. May we hope, now that our appeal for retrenchment in Government expenditure and reduction of taxation has been echoed in international quarters, the Government of India will at last begin to give some serious thought to the same.

The suspension of the Gold Standard by Great Britain had its repercussions in international trade. The controversy on the decision of the Secretary of State for India to compel the Rupee to follow the fortunes of the £ sterling is too recent to need repetition here. This larger issue of policy is coming up before the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and I do not want to take your time in discussing that. But I will only refer to one or two difficulties arising out of this international depreciation of the £ sterling. The National Committee received complaints that certain Continental exporters were trying to evade their contractual obligations, to which a detailed reference is made in the Report. You will have observed therefrom that the Council of the International Chamber could not, owing to the variety of cases involved, enunciate any general principle for solving these difficulties, but have suggested that all such disputes should be referred for decision to the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Technically this course may appear correct, but practically it means that businessmen in this country will be precluded from proceeding in any way against their Continental supplies. While they cannot take any legal action against them because of the great distance which separates the two countries and the distinct legal jurisdictions here and in the Western countries, it is also equally impossible to refer to a Court of Arbitration which will be at such a long distance and where at the most only documents connected with arbitration may be sent. If the International Chamber has to discharge its proper function, it must exert its utmost to remove the disabilities existing at present against their legal or arbitral proceedings in such matters. If international trade is to be developed apace and international relations have to be fostered surely there cannot be any such bars and impediments against the nationals of one country having their legal or arbitral remedies against the nationals of another country. I hope that the Council of the International Chamber will devote their attention to this question as soon as possible.

Another consequence of the depreciation of the £ sterling has been the restrictions in exchange operation imposed in various countries.

A VITAL QUESTION.

To the Report of the Executive Committee is annexed the report of the Experts appointed by the International Chamber on the question of Silver. You must all have gone through the same with interest. This question of Silver is one on which India is vitally interested. It has been also the subject of discussion lately in international circles, but no studied attempt to come to grips with the problem of stabilising the price of the metal has been made. Our legislators have in the past made spirited attacks on the Government for not taking the initiative in some international action to preserve the price of Silver. The question is of international importance, but the countries primarily concerned are India, America and China. You will have noticed that the Central recommendation of the report of the Experts is the need for concluding sales agreement between the Government of India and the American Silver producers. One would like to know what the attitude of the Government of India to this recommendation is. The Government of India have in the past expressed their anxiety to come into some international arrangement so that the price of Silver may be stabilised. The following extract from the January-February Monthly Record of the International Chamber would be interesting:

> "The American Silver producers seemed ready to negotiate on the basis of the recommendations made in the report (the Experts Report) provided that the Indian Government also endorseed its conclusions."

One would like to know as to what Government propose to do now in the matter.

CHINA'S POSITION.

The following paragraph from a Memorandum on the question of Silver published by the Chinese National Committee of the International Chamber reflects the willingness of that country to co-operate in any efforts at stabilising the price of Silver:—

"China's position in this matter is very clear. She is not a producer, but a consumer. From 1926-1930 she consumed 542,600,000 ounces of silver against the total world production in the same period of 1,270,200,000 ounces or 42.72 per cent. Even though the largest consumer in the world, China is ready to participate in any international discussion as to the ways and means of stabilisation. With the three important Powers abovementioned so interested, it would now seem that the encouragement and co-operation from the commercial world are timely and important. The Chinese National Committee, therefore, calls upon the International Chamber of Commerce to give the matter its active support and bring about an immediate International Conference on Silver Stabilisation."

I understand that a representative of your National Committee will shortly be made one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Chamber of Commerce. I hope this election will bring about a closer association between the International Chamber and ourselves.

IGNORANCE ABOUT AIMS.

It appears to me that there is still a good deal of ignorance prevailing among the businessmen of this country with regard to the exact aims, objects and functions of the Indian National Committee, and its relations with the International Chamber of Commerce. The International Chamber of Commerce is a Body of international repute, prestige, and influence and is represented in different countries by the National Committee formed and organised in those countries by national organisations. The Indian National Committee was thus formed and organised in 1929 through the co-operative and united efforts of different Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations, and it is, in my opinion a great gain to the business and industries of the country that this National Committee was recognised as the only National Committee for India by the International Chamber. They recognised the principle that only a Committee formed of Nationals of the country could be recognised as the National Committee, a principle for the acceptance of which we have still to fight with the Government of India. The International Chamber is engaged in manifold activities and has been appointing Experts Commissions and Committees to consider international problems of commercial and industrial importance. The output of literature which stands to the credit of the International Chamber is something stupendous and those who have joined the Chamber as Organisation or Associate Members can form some idea of the literature which is being issued by that Body. Statistical information of great importance to trade and industries is also being collected and disseminated. Research students in Economics will find plenty of literature issued by the International Chamber to interest them.

CO-ORDINATING LINK.

The National Committee is the Administrative and Co-ordinating link between the members on the one hand and the Headquarters of the International Chamber on the other. Article III, Rule 2 (b) lays down "that in each country where a single comprehensive national organisation does not exist, the organisations holding membership in the International Chamber shall organise a National Committee, by such method as is best adapted to the conditions existing in that country, provided such National Committee is truly representative of the principal economic forces of the country. Such National Committee shall constitute the national organisation and shall elect the Member or Members of the Council" of the International Chamber. It will be thus seen that the Indian National Committee forms a connecting link with the members here, whether individuals or associations, and the International Chamber, and if a good support is forthcoming for the same the possibilities for doing good are immense.

At present we stand badly in need of finances and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has kindly undertaken much of our responsibility upon its shoulders. If we have finances there are so many things which we can do and which will be in the interests of the country. Thus, for instance, there is at present no permanent Resident Administrative Commissioner of the National Committee with the Headquarters, as several important National Committees have. This permanent Resident Administrative Commissioner keeps himself in touch with all the movements of the International Chamber, and can also keep himself in touch with the International Organisation of Employers. We can also have then better arrangements for sending out views of the National Committee on all the questions on which our opinions are asked. The world is coming closer together and such National Committees inter-linked and connected with the International Chamber are a great step in advance in the direction of World Fraternity and closer International Trade."

LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN REWA STATE

A Committee Of Investigation Appointed

(By Mail.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

Information has been received here that His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. C. L. Corfield, I.C.S., Vice-President of the State Council, to investigate and report on the existing Pawai (Land) tenure system in the State. This is in response to a number of representations which were recently made to His Highness.—A. P.

CENTRAL LEGISLATORS

To Give A Garden Party To Kashmir Maharaja

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Over a hundred members of the Central Legislature are giving a garden party to the Maharaja of Kashmir on Wednesday the 30th March in Council Gardens.

A Conference has been convened of Hindu Members of the Central Legislature to discuss the situation arising from the decisions of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lahore and formulate views concerning constitution of India and other matters affecting the Hindu community. The Conference will take place on 31st instant in New Delhi.—A. P.

IMPROVED SITUATION IN KASHMIR

Confidence In Hindus Restored

"LEADERS ARRESTED WITHOUT ANY FUSS"

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State, wires from Jammu Tawi under date March 26:

Indication of the changed attitude of the people is given in the report from Mr. Lawther, Inspector-General of Police, who states that at his camp at Tanna Mandi he was able to send for five leaders and arrest them without any fuss in the ordinary law.

The arrests of more important leaders have restored confidence in the Hindu community. Mr. Lawther has also taken steps to see that instead of the whole ilaqa running away on the arrival of troops, State Officers are received as persons of authority coming as friends of people.—A.P.

PRINCES IN CONFERENCE

Ministers' Report On Constitution Under Consideration

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

The Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes met this afternoon to consider Ministers' report on constitution. The Yuvaraja of Limbdi, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Col. Haksar, Mr. M. C. Sharma and Mr. K. M. Panikkar took part in discussions and explained the various points in the Ministers' report.

After they withdrew from the meeting members of the Standing Committee held a private conference amongst themselves. Consideration of the report by the Standing Committee will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

Lady "Dictator" Of Akola Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 25.

The seventh lady "Dictator" of Akola was given four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100/6 under Section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Two ladies got 4 months rigorous imprisonment each under Picketing Ordinance.

A volunteer who announced foreign sugar picketing got 6 months' rigorous imprisonment

The Secretary, Jain Youth League and another Congress volunteer got four months' rigorous imprisonment under Picketing Ordinance.

Three pickets of Vyala were tried for trespass by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Akot-Balapur, but were acquitted.

MAHILA ASHRAM RAIDED AND INMATES TURNED OUT

(From Our Correspondent).

MUTTRA, March 23:

The police raided the local Mahila Ashram, a non-political institutions on the 21st of March last. The Ashram premises have been locked by the police and the inmates turned out. The only crime of the Ashram seems to be that it included among its inmates, three ladies, who have been arrested on the 13th inst. for leading the "Etawah Day" procession. The local Congress took out a procession yesterday the 22nd of March (Dhuledi). At the head of the procession there was a picture of a dog barking. On the top of the picture was written "Congress Caravan Passes and the Dogs bark." In the evening a big meeting was held in the sands of the river Jamna. No arrests have so far been made in this connection.

YOUNG COLLEGE STUDENT JAILED

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, March 25.

A young college student and prominent village organiser of the Amraoti District Congress Committee was sentenced yesterday to three months rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. A. Act.

MOB THREAT TO A LANDRU

Brutal Murders Of Six Women

(By MAIL).

VIENNA (By Mail).

Austria is becoming the classic land of murder—a land where murders are not only committed with appalling frequency and brutality, but where murderers are let off scot-free.

To-day Austria's crime list reached a sensational climax with the confession of Franz Leiphgab, in Linz, that he had robbed and killed no fewer than six women in the last twenty years.

Arrested on suspicion of strangling Frau Jank, an architect's wife living in a lonely villa near Linz, he at last confessed to the police, not only that he killed Frau Jank, but that he had murdered five other women as well.

Not since the arrest of Kuerten, the Dusseldorf vampire, has such a terrible story of brutal crime been told. Among Leiphgab's six victims was his own grandmother, whom he strangled in 1920 and robbed of all her gold.

His other crimes include the killing of Marie Kuppelmaier, a workman's wife, in 1921, and Anna Oberleitner, a midwife, as recently as last year.

Men and women crowded round the police building, where Leiphgab was "resting" after the ordeal of confession, and threatened him with death. Voices and fists were raised in execration and the cry, "Death penalty, death penalty!" which has been heard in Austria for weeks, was taken up by returning workmen until the narrow old-fashioned streets were filled with the roar of the mob.

CITY NOTES

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE WILL NOT HELP US

INDIA EXPORTS MOST TO NON-BRITISH COUNTRIES

(By "OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.")

BOMBAY, March 29.

The Government of India will be represented as usual at the Ottawa Conference by people who do not represent Indian sentiments or feelings. As the chief business of the Conference will be the adoption of a scheme of Imperial Preference, it is worthwhile trying to estimate whether we stand to gain anything by such a scheme. It should be noted, in the first place, that the British public have not been very much impressed with the idea of buying their requirements from within the Empire unless they are economically advantageous.

WHAT WILL IT COME TO?

The chances are that this will result in a change in our tariffs by which the British and even Empire products (even from South Africa) will be allowed to enter paying lower duties. As far as we ourselves are concerned, there are few commodities where we can expect a return of advantage. Our exports are more to non-British countries and, unless we import reasonable quantities of goods from them, we shall not be able to sell our commodities. Even granting that India will be prepared to consider Imperial Preference, it follows that she will lose heavily by the arrangement.

WE MUST BUY TO SELL.

According to the latest available trade returns, during the ten months of 1931-32, our imports were:—

Britain	36.81 lakhs
Dominions, etc. ...	10.03 "
Other countries ..	58.64 "

Our exports for the same period were as below:—

Britain	38.56 lakhs.
Dominions, etc. ...	21.95 "
Other countries ..	71.16 "

It will be appreciated that the Empire takes about Rs. 60 crores while the rest of the world takes Rs. 71 crores of our goods even in these days of trade depression and if, by any scheme of Imperial Preference, we increase our purchases from the Empire, we shall lose so much of our export trade.

CAN WE INCREASE EXPORTS TO EMPIRE?

Our important exports are raw cotton, jute (raw and manufactured), groundnuts, rice and other grain, tea, hides and skins and lac. It is not at all likely that Britain, or for the matter of that, the Dominions will take or can take any more of our produce on account of Imperial Preference. Cotton cannot be increased unless we are prepared to see our mills become idle. Jute is taken only as raw material and even then there are limits to its export as the prosperity of Dundee will affect Calcutta. Britain cannot take grains or seeds as the demand for these is almost wholly from other countries. In the matter of tea, we already have some sort of monopoly interest and this cannot be increased.

MAY WORK ON QUOTA SYSTEM.

If the rest of the Empire will accept a quota system such as is in vogue in other countries like Turkey, we might consider the scheme. This would mean that Britain would buy from us as much as we buy from her. In this account must be added our invisible imports which amount to no less than Rs. 50 crores (though some estimate it at Rs. 100 crores). Thus before we hear talks about Imperial Preference from our side, we should like to see a 100 per cent increase in British purchases from us. As it is we are forced to sell our goods to other countries to obtain the sterling to pay Britain for the invisible imports.

THE SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The League of Nations have published figures of unemployment in various countries for February, 1932. The United States lead off with 8.3 millions and Germany boasts of 6 millions. Britain had 2.8 millions against 2.6 last year. This must be taken with a good deal of qualification as the current figures have been reduced by new rules of calculating unemployment. It is stated that, owing to the Means Test and the Anomalies Act, there were really 150,000 more men really unemployed but whom the Government have put off the list. The increase in Britain is, therefore, more near 15 per cent.

DECLINE IN BOMBAY FOREIGN TRADE.

For 11 months ending February, Bombay's foreign trade shows heavy declines. Imports are down by 29 per cent. against last year because exports have fallen by about Rs. 30 crores; though this had to be made up by heavy gold exports, no less than Rs. 63 crores. The whole trade balance of India, which was heavily adverse, had to be met by exports of gold from Bombay, just as, in normal years, the entire surplus is imported in the form of gold through Bombay.

RAINFALL IN INDIA

POONA, Mar. 27.

The western disturbance now lies over north Baluchistan where nearly general rain has fallen. Thunderstorms have also cause nearly general rain in East Central India and local rain in east and north Punjab Kumaon Hills and Assam. Chief amounts of rainfall are: Dibrugarh one and a half inches, Tezpur three quarters, Sibsagar half, Nowgong, Mukteswar quarter, Rawalpindi two, Dharampore one, Kalat three quarters, Quetta half, Chaman and Murree quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue in north Baluchistan and extend in northwest Frontier province. Local thundershowers may also occur in Chota Nagpur.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand nine hundred miles away was recorded on the Bombay Seismographs at 15-32 I.S.T. on Saturday the 26th instant.—A. P.

King's Message Of Sympathy On Death Of Lord Harris

RUGBY, March 26.

The King has sent a telegram of sympathy from himself and the Queen on the death of Lord Harris. Lord Harris served his country as the Governor of Bombay, under-Secretary for India and Under-Secretary for War. He was mainly known as a leading figure in cricket both at home and overseas. He played for Kent when ninteen and Captained England in the First Real Test Match over a half a century ago had been powerful influence in the game ever since.—B. O. W.

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VIKHROLI INCIDENT IN MADRAS

"WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS TAKEN IN BUS AND LEFT IN DISTANT PLACES"

MADRAS, March 24.

Nearly a hundred questions were answered this morning in the Madras Council, relating to the police action with reference to the civil disobedience movement.

The extent to which Government had succeeded "in suppressing the Civil Disobedience movement and all forms of picketing and boycott" was the information sought to be elicited during question time in the Madras Council. An answer from the Home Member that the questioner might advise the Congress, led to a protest by the Opposition against the implications of the answer.

Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—(a) to what extent and how far has the local Government succeeded in suppressing the Civil Disobedience Movement and all forms of picketing and boycott; (b) whether any programme has been drawn up for this purpose; (c) what the total amount hitherto incurred is in such suppression, from what sources and what its details are; and (d) whether and if so, when the Government propose to withdraw the extension of the Ordinances and divert the police force to its normal activities?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the various communiques that the Government have issued from time to time. (b) The Government have issued such instructions for dealing with the movement as they deemed necessary. (c) The Government are unable to supply detailed information at this stage. (d) The Government can make no statement as to their future intentions so long as the Civil Disobedience movement continues.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed asked whether Government proposed to put an end to all the annoyances going on in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement?

"My friend may offer his advice to the Congress" answered the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman.

Mr. R. N. Arokiaswami Mudalier thereupon rose protesting against the answer. "I do not know Sir" he said, "if the hon. the Home Member is justified in trying to establish a connection between the Opposition in the House and the Congress. I think the implication is thoroughly unjustifiable and I must ask him to withdraw his remark".

The President said that he did not think that the matter was quite so serious as it was made out. (Mr. Hamid Khan: They are not jokes!)

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti: It is a serious thing, Sir.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar: "Why should he ask us to give the advice, Sir?

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti: Rightly or wrongly, the Congress has been declared unlawful. We (the Opposition) have not been declared unlawful and we still consitute His Majesty's Opposition in this House. We must object to being classified with an unlawful association, even if that association happens to be the Congress for the present."

The President intervened and said, "the only interpretation I can put on it is that the Opposition may advise the Congress and if to this they put a serious implication, I do not think they are right." Turning to the Home Member the President enquired if he meant anything more than that.

"Nothing more than that" was the hon. Sir Mahomed Usman's answer.

"I do not know, Sir," Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar submitted. "what advice we should give in the face of the severe advice Government is giving them, much of which is thoroughly unjustifiable."

Mr. Hamid Khan: The Home Member may stop molestation and merciless beating of people and then he may call upon us to advise Congressmen. Then we will take up the challenge.

Sir Mahomed Usman: There has been no merciless beating at all.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed: Will the Home Member stop taking advice from wrong quarters and allow the Opposition an opportunity to give advice?

Sir Mahomed Usman: I do not think it necessary to answer this question.

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA

Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—(a) whether any notice was served upon the office-bearers of the Madras Mahajana Sabha prohibiting them from operating upon the funds belonging to the Sabha; (b) if so, under what provision of law was this notice issued and under what circumstances; (c) what the basis for the allegations of the Government in the said notice was, (d) whether a copy of the said notice will be placed on the table of the House, with the grounds on which the notice was issued; (e) whether the Government have declared the Madras Mahajana Sabha to be an illegal association; and (f) if not, what the objection is to withdraw the notice issued against the said Sabha?

A.—(a), (b) and (c) Yes; an order under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance was served upon four persons not as officebearers of the Mahajana Sabha but as persons believed to be in custody of moneys intended to be used for the purposes of unlawful associations; (d) the information received being of a confidential nature, the Government must decline to place it on the table of the House; (e) No; (f) No notice has issued against the Sabha which has not been declared an unlawful association. The unlawful associations specified in the order were the All-India Congress Working Committee and the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Hameed Khan asked in what capacity these persons were proceeded against, if not as officebearers of the Mahajana Sabha.

Sir Mahomed Usman repeated the printed answer, and said that an order was served upon them because they were believed to be in custody of moneys intended to be used for the purpose of unlawful Associations.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed: They were proceeded against because they were holdings moneys of the Swadeshi Exhibition?

A.—No.

In reply to Mr. Parthasarathi Iyengar, the Home Member said that they were proceeded against because they were in possession of moneys intended to be used by unlawful associations.

ORDINANCES AND THE GROWTH OF INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

Q.—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordinances are being used against indigenous industries or the spread of khaddar in this Presidency; (b) whether it is a fact that a large number of swadeshi shops and spinners' associations are being closed forcibly by orders of the Police or Government or have been so closed in this Presidency; and (c) how many swadeshi stores and spinners' associations of branches of the same have been ordered to be closed and what their names are, to which places they belong, in this Presidency, and under what provisions of law have they been ordered to be closed?

A.—(a) No. It is not the policy of the Government to interfere with indigenous industries, or the spread of khaddar. (b) and (c). The Congress Khadi Vastralaya, Coimbatore, which was located in the same building as the Congress Office, Coimbatore, a place notified under Section 3 (1) of the Unlawful Associations Ordinance, was taken possession of in pursuance of that notification but was later ordered by the Government to be restored to the claimants. The movable property taken possession of from the Akhila Bharata Charka Sangham alias Khadi Bandar, Vizagpatam, a place similarly notified under the same Ordinance, was also ordered by the Government to be restored to the owners on condition that it was removed from the notified place.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed: Why was Khaddar seized?

A.—Because the Police thought it belonged to the unlawful association. The moment it was known that it did not so belong, it was directed to be returned.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST POLICE

Q.—Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any disciplinary action has been taken against any police official anywhere in the presidency for using excessive force or for disregarding the law or the instructions of Government as to deal with picketers and effect dispersal of unlawful assemblies?

A.—No action has as yet been taken. Action will be taken if and when it is established that any police officer has deliberately disobeyed orders.

Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar: Has any action been taken by the Government on the report of the Commissioner of Police as in the matter of the excessive beating of Messrs. Ramaswami and Subba Rao?

A.—It is under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Hameed Khan: How long will it take to complete their consideration?

A.—Two more days, I suppose.

MANDVI WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Petition To Set Aside A Councillor's Return

Before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, Mr. Abdulhusein Salebhai filed a petition against Gulamhusein Alibhai Vali Singie (Respondent No. 1) and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay (Respondent No. 2) alleging that he (the petitioner) was enrolled as a voter on the Municipal Voters' Roll prepared by respondent No. 2 for the general Municipal election held on 11th February 1932; that respondent No. 1 was one of the candidates from 'B' Ward, Mandvi, and that he (respondent No. 1) was one of the candidates at the said election, and was declared one of the successful candidates.

ALLEGED INSOLVENCY.

It was further alleged that the respondent No. 1 was adjudged an insolvent on 2nd February 1926, and his order of adjudication had not been annulled, nor had he obtained an order of discharge with the certificate provided for by Section 103A of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. In addition the petitioner submitted that respondent No. 1 was an uncertificated bankrupt, or an undischarged bankrupt within the meaning of Section 16 (1) (c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, and, therefore, disqualified for being elected or appointed and for being a councillor of the Municipal Corporation.

The petitioner, therefore, 'inter alia' prayed that his Honour would be pleased to order an inquiry to be held and on such inquiry declare that the election of respondent No. 1 as a successful candidate was wrong, illegal, invalid, and null and void according to law; and to direct that the candidate in whose favour the next higher number of valid votes is recorded after respondent No. 1 shall be deemed to have been elected.

DID CHRIST LAUGH?

"Julian observed that we were never told that Christ laughed, but that on one occasion He wept," said Dean Inge in a sermon.

"Personally, I am convinced that He did laugh—and frequently."

The dean, who was preaching at St. Mark's North Audley-street, said Christianity was full of paradoxes; the note of fear, heard loudly all through the New Testament, had been almost abandoned by the Christian religion.

Q.—Will it be over as soon as the Council is over? (Laughter).

A.—I cannot say.

LEAVING LADIES IN DISTANT PLACES

Q.—Mr. A. Ranganath Mudallar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether on the 14th Jan. 1932 the police took some of the ladies in Gandhi Asramam, Komoravole, in a car and left them in Pullagunta, 12 miles from the Asramam and if so, why?

A.—The assemblage of persons at the asramam was prohibited and in defiance of the order the women assembled there on 14th January 1932 and refused to leave the place when so ordered. They were therefore taken in a bus and left some four miles off to prevent their returning to the asramam for the time being. The same thing happened the next day and they were arrested on 17th January 1932.

Mr. Hameed Khan: Is it really chivalrous to leave the women helpless?

A.—The police thought that it was the best way of preventing these women from pursuing unlawful activities; though it might be a little inconvenient to them.

Mr. B. Pokker: Has the Government considered the legality of it?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar: Is that the fair way of treating these women? Why don't you release them on the spot arrested, instead of leaving them miles away?

A.—Because, if it was not so done, the ladies would again carry on the unlawful activity.

Mr. Pokker: Was legal opinion taken?

A.—It was not considered necessary.

Mr. Gopalaswami Mudaliar: Will the Government consider the egality, so that such things may not recur again?

A.—I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.

Mr. Hameed Khan: If it is not illegal, why should he undertake to consider the suggestion?

A.—It is not considered illegal. When an Hon'ble Member had made a suggestion, I say I am prepared to consider it.

Mr. Pokker: What is the provision of law under which these people are taken away to long distances?

A.—Under the general power to prevent commission of offences.

FRENCH UNEMPLOYED TAKE TO BRIGHTENING UP VILLAGE BISTROTS

Strolling Actors Contribute To Rustic Merriment

(By ALEX SMALL)

This unemployment situation is driving some people to queer shifts. Thus the south of France is now traversed by bands of strolling players—music-hall artists, movie extras, the clowns of obscure circuses—who, for lack of anything better, put on impromptu performances in any cafe which will tolerate them. The more lucky or enterprising jump about to the villages in second-hand cars, for there they are likely to pick up more pennies than from the more jaded populations of the towns.

So it happened the other evening, when I appeared to warm my customary bench at Rene's place in Collioure, that I found the room packed and among the crowd many women, even girls, a sure sign that something unusual was at hand. At the end of the room I saw a curtain and a tiny stage of four planks and knew that I was in for what Americans in a simpler age called "an evening's entertainment."

Well, I have no complaint to make, nor had any one else. The three ham actors—two men and a woman—certainly worked hard for more than two full hours. There were an imitation of Maurice Chevalier and an imitation of a yokel come to town to sell his eggs, sleight-of-hand tricks, pluns and other gags innumerable.

There was a song about the broken-hearted mother who lost her son in the war, another about the silly conscript who has to peel potatoes but who just the same is a potential hero, and still another about the carnal charms of various imaginary young females. Mother-love, patriotism and sex—three primal emotions were stirred, and all for the price of three francs fifty. For so modest an investment could any reasonable being expect a greater psychic income?

Ham actors and their audiences are, I imagine, always interesting to an observer of the human scene. The tinsel is tawdry, but it glitters, and the eye cannot fail to be drawn to it. That night, I noticed, for instance, as any one will have noticed many times, how mechanical is the stock in trade of these artists. Those forced gags, those atrocious puns, those sentimental or funny songs are all blantly artificial. Yet they kept my neighbours in an uproar of merriment or held their attention the whole time, which is testimony either to the spontaneity which the actors put behind them or to the uncritical quality of a village audience.

What, for instance, could be more foreign to a crowd of Catalan sardine fishermen than those songs and sketches all which come from Paris and evoke Parisian scenes and types? The "zone", the "fortifs," the "mômes" of the Faubourg-Saint-Martin—those could have had real meaning to not more than three people in that audience. They enjoyed it hugely, just the same, for all over France there seems to be a tacit convention to appear to be familiar with Paris even if one has never been near it. Besides, local arts have died out and there is no point of comparison. Even if they existed, the preference doubtless would be for the five-and-ten Parisian product. In all things the popular taste of this age is for quantity-production rubbish.

A good three-quarters of the jokes were about sex and I can assure you that they were far more crude than spicy. When some particularly monstrous ones came whizzing by, I wondered how they would be taken by the girls in the crowd, one or two of whom have relatively unblemished reputations.

They were neither blushing nor giggling furtively; they were laughing as heartily as the toughest old fishmerman. Did they really understand, or was it just vanity to appear to be in the know? Or was it healthy peasant naturalness? It is hard to say, but in any case Freudian complexes have little chance to flourish among such a people.

Every such programme has to include its little serious part—the tears with the smiles. It was furnished that evening by the recitation of an imaginary speech made by Charlie Chaplin to the Foreign Minister on the occasion of his getting the Legion of Honour. Thereby I was able to get a glimpse into what may be called the popular mind. To begin with, the imagined Charlie Chaplin said, in substance, something like this:

"I am very much delighted Mr. the Minister with this signal honour. At the same time I am a bit confused and wonder if it is exactly the right thing. Is this not the Cross of the Brave which was given to so many heroes of Verdun? Is it not the decoration which Pasteur honoured more than it did him? Is it not the sole recompense which a government has given Mme. Curie? And have not many illustrious scientists and scholars never had it? Is it quite appropriate to put a public entertainer in the same class?"

"That was a good speech," remarked to me one of the serious-minded citizens whom the confusion at the end of the performance had swirled up next to me. Still I didn't know that Charlie Chaplin had those opinions."

"Probably he hasn't," I answered. "That speech is what the illustrious film star might have said if he had thought of it and had been more nervy than polite."

This remark seemed plain to me, but it must have struck my neighbour as some kind of highbrow symbol, for it made not the slightest impression. He had the idea anchored that Charlie Chaplin had spoken those very words to M. Aristide Briand.

"And," he continued, "it is not right of him to be jealous of people like the soldiers of Verdun, who could not help being where they were, since an imperialist and capitalist government made them go to war. I like Charlie Chaplin because he is in the films, and the films, that's like the radio—it's progress. But Pasteur made progress too; he cured mad dogs and invented syphills. People like him can never have too much honour. Why shouldn't he have the Legion as well as Charlie Chaplin? It's progress, progress".

These remarks were not made, I repeat, by the village idiot. For a moment I felt my reason tottering; then came the relief which follows in great revelation. Often I have thought that I have been pessimistic in my estimate of the intelligence of the average mortal. That evening I knew that I had been optimistic.—"Chicago Times."

LIMOUSINE GANG OF WOMEN SHOP-LIFTERS AT WORK

Charming Thieves In Costly Clothes

Women shoplifters, expensively dressed and driven from place to place in luxurious motor-cars, are giving the London and suburban police endless trouble at present.

"A most dangerous shoplifter and a member of a very large gang," was the description given by a police witness to a twenty-four-year-old married woman who was found guilty of being concerned with another woman of stealing women's underwear and other clothes from a shop in West Ealing.

It was further stated in evidence that the woman was a member of a gang which operated by means of motor-cars, which enabled them to get to outlying suburbs, and that she had been convicted of shoplifting twice before. She was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

It is estimated that London and suburban shopkeepers suffer to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly through the activities of this gang of limousine brigands, who are nearly all women of good education and charming manners.

AMAZINGLY SKILFUL.

They are also amazingly skilful thieves, possessing a sleight of hand which a professional conjurer might envy.

Each day one of the women goes to a district where she is unknown. Her clothes, her manner, and the sight of the costly motor-car awaiting her inspire confidence. She moves from one department to another, making trifling purchases—and every now and then sweeping article into a specially-made pocket.

They have no difficulty in disposing of their plunder, because they are experts at selecting goods which it would be almost impossible to trace, and their organisation is in touch with receivers who willingly pay them good prices.

Up to the present they have enjoyed almost complete immunity from arrest because shopkeepers have found it difficult to suspect such beautifully dressed and obviously wealthy people. But the conviction of Violet May Burns may open their eyes.

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CATHOLIC UNITY

Union Of Dabul Churches

(By "Branco Mar de Lusiadas.")

It is gratifying to learn that the hitherto impossible is now being made possible on behalf of the two churches of Dabul, and that they may be united shortly. The history of the union of these two churches ever since 1896 has been far from being satisfactory as is indicated in the numerous attempts made by the church dignitaries, their parishioners, the Bombay Municipality and the City Improvement Trust on their behalf. The move for a union will give great satisfaction to the Goan community.

In days of yore, when Goa was the Emporium of Trade and Commerce of the East with the West, it had everything in plenty and to spare. But the advent of machinery later on in the land brought down to the ground the ancient economic structure of the country, so assiduously built up, on the well-known system of the village panchayats of the ancient Puraxuram-Xetra.

The breakdown of the economic structure of the country, due, to the opening of mills and factories elsewhere, then became a signal for the dispersal of everything that was stable in the land. Then commenced the exodus of Goans in search of lands and pastures new—but almost, always, with their hearts at anchor in their motherland—until it assumed the dimensions of the present.

OVERCROWDED CHAPEL AT CAVEL.

It was in the early period of this emigration, that Goans, finding the Chapel of Cavel too small and overcrowded and the other churches being far away from their centre, subscribed the necessary funds and established their first church in Dabul in 1872 and dedicated to the honour of "Nossa Senhora de Boa Viagem."

ANOTHER CHURCH FOUNDED.

As the immigration into Bombay kept on increasing, Goans who kept on concentrating around their church soon found that this church was also too small for their requirements. They therefore got together again, subscribed the necessary funds, and with an eye to the future to unite, built the second church in 1896 (St. Francis Xavier) alongside of the old one leaving a public passage of 10 feet between the churches.

TEN FEET BREACH.

Since then, it has been all an up-hill and down-dale struggle to unite these churches; but the many attempts made on their behalf by the Church priests, their parishioners—some of whom have past into history—and others, have always proved, far reasons best known to the majority of the community, abortive, and the churches till this day are silently and mutely awaiting that kind and gentle touch of the Good Samaritan for the healing of their lacerated wound—the covering in of the 10 feet breach between the church and uniting them into one for the great glory of God, His church and saints and the well-being of the parishioners of Dabul and their well-wishers.

The work, of uniting the two churches, I understand, has been lying in the hands of the Vicar of the churches from November 1931. With a little tact and vision we think the union of the two churches of Dabul should soon be a 'fait accompli'. The union of the two churches of Dabul is, therefore, my Easter Message for all Goans at home and abroad.

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS.

Another Tribute To Washington

HE DIED A VICTIM TO DUTY

The following is the text of an address delivered by Dr. Karel Stloukal at a Gathering in Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington, arranged under the patronage of President Masaryk by the American Institute at the Old Town Hall, Prague, on the 22nd of February, 1932:—

"We meet to-day to pay a tribute to the memory of a man who was the first national hero of the great American nation but who, as the pattern of a champion of human ideals, is the common property of the whole world. If America has Washington to thank for her liberty and her national consciousness, mankind generally has him to thank for an initiative which inspired all peoples to strive for national self-determination and civic equality.

At the time when Washington first entered the scene of public life the American nation was not yet in existence. The new world, brought through its discovery by Columbus into touch with European civilization, has developed for two hundred and fifty years as a series of colonies founded by adventurers and political and religious exiles drawn from all corners of the Old World. This varied people was still bound by traditions to the lands of its birth from which it took the ideas of its intellectual life and to which it rendered the tribute of its labours as dependent colonists, as subjects of secondary importance. The new ideals of liberty and equality, however, proclaimed by the pioneers of enlightenment in the XVIII century began to penetrate overseas. Economic dependence and a dominion exercised from abroad were, under the influence of the new ideas which permeated a people who had experienced the freedom of the seas and the prairies, felt to be unworthy subjection. There was needed, however, a man who should gather up into one current, as it were, these sporadic and frequently unconscious manifestations of a growing national and civic spirit, who should arouse a consciousness of unity and should organize the as yet undefined yearning for liberty, to convert it into a legal authority ready to take over the responsibility for the conduct of the people's own affairs and fate.

A HAPPY COMBINATION.

Thanks to a noble patriotism harmoniously combined with perfection of personal qualities, and thanks to the guiding hand of Providence, it was George Washington who became that man. It is universally accepted opinion that seldom in the history of the world have the needs of the situation and the day found so appropriate an instrument for the consummation of the desired aims as the condition of affairs in the English colonies in the latter half of the XVIIIth century found in George Washington.

He was a man who, by virtue of his life's career from his very youth upwards, seemed predestined for the great tasks which he was to fulfil. Like the majority of Americans he was the type of a self-made man—the fruit of a practical life, and it is this very fact which makes him the ideal of all truly American hearts. He was born in Virginia, the son of a former and acquired no more than the mere rudiments of a school education. The wide open spaces and the world of adventure were more attractive to him than books. His mind, even as a child, was practical rather than contemplative. The primaeval landscapes of Virginia and the profound moral influence of his noble mother inculcated in him a love of liberty and of respect for the opinions of others, together with a firm conviction of the fundamental equality of all individuals both in respect of rights and of duties. On the premature death of his father he quickly found himself thrown upon his own resources. As a youth he had his first adventures in fights with the Indians in the then West, and he worked as a farmer and as a practical surveyor. From his 20th year he attracted the attention of his compatriots as a brave and skilful soldier in the fights with the French, and when he was 23, such was the confidence placed in him, he was entrusted with the supreme command of all the Virginian forces. Warfare and the organization of an army were the involuntary school for the first portion of the great task to which he was to be called in the service of the whole country. For the second, the civilian portion of the task, he found the necessary preparation in his participation in the public life of Virginia when fighting was over. In his work in the Diet of Virginia he won great respect through his character and the practical commonsense with which he managed public affairs, besides earning the reputation of a progressive agriculturalist and capable trader. He noted the political and economic needs of his countrymen, and had clear views as to how those needs should be met.

GROWTH IN CHARACTER AND EXPERIENCE.

At that period the esteem in which he was held already extended beyond the borders of his native colony, but so far there had been nothing in his life that could claim the touch of greatness. His life had till now consisted simply of fulfilling the duties which his environment had laid upon him. With these duties, however, he grew in character and experience, for he fulfilled them conscientiously and honestly.

It was not till the year 1774, when he was already over 40 years of age, that those activities began out of which issued the national and universally revered hero. At that time the conflict between the English colonies in America and the mother country had reached a critical stage leading to open rebellion. In the early stages of the movement for the independence of the American colonies Washington played no outstanding role. He was merely one of the Virginian delegates to the general congress of the colonies, and his influence probably lay rather in his wealth and social standing than in anything he had done. The decisive influence at the congress was wielded by men who were better known and more prominent in political life, but Washington had a clear conception of what was coming, and as a soldier at once made preparations for the struggle which he regarded as a righteous one, although he still allowed for the possibility of a peaceful solution of the conflict. The outbreak of open hostilities in 1775 immediately raised Washington the post of leader. The reputation which he enjoyed as an experienced soldier and organizor of the Virginian militia coupled with political reasons which called for the appointment of a man from the Southern colonies as commander of the united army, resulted in his unanimous election as head of the defensive forces of the rebellious States. Washington accepted it is true with some hesitation, conscious as he was of the grave responsibility, but to a man of his character it was a categoric imperative never to shirk duties laid upon him.

The duties facing him were truly such as called for a great man. The colonies had it is true, excellent human material—trained riflemen and fearless fighters, but not an army accustomed to organization, and discipline. They lacked equipment, munition, supplies and the financial means for a long struggle. In these conditions Washington proved himself an organizor of real genius. The formation of an army capable of giving battle to the regular troops of the English was his first great accomplishment.

STRUGGLE AGAINST SUPERIOR FORCES.

His second, no less outstanding, accomplishment was his conduct of the war itself. He struggled for eight years against forces superior in number, better equipped and led by schooled officers, undeterred by failure or intrigue, displaying the utmost self-denial, perseverence and devotion. His success was not secured by splendid victories or deeds of military 'elan' but by never-yielding perseverence and determination of character even in the worst situations, and by his strategical insight into the fact that the area in which the struggle would be decided was the Hudson with New York and the northern frontier towards Canada.

The Americans were of course favoured in their struggle by a number of fortunate circumstances and the effective moral and material support of European countries at that time hostile to England—including in particular the powerful financial and military aid given by France—but the triumph was, after all, the work of the American people themselves and, among them, of George Washington in particular. Without his perseverence and devotion, without his moral authority which held together both the troops and the civic population in a united effort for the attainment of the real goal, complete triumph would hardly have been achieved.

Having liberated his country after this long and stern struggle Washington laid down his post as commander in December 1783 and retired to his home at Mount Vernon as a simple citizen who had merely fulfilled his duty. His troops offered him a royal throne, but Washington as a convinced democrat rejected the offer with indignation—he wished to serve not to rule his native country. It is at this moment of temptation that the pure, unselfish character of Washington found its most typical expression. The moment showed, however, his foresight—he spared his country much chaos and gave the whole world an example of how to secure a health development of human society along the path of genuine democracy.

PRESIDES OVER LEGISLATIVE DIET.

The liberated country, however needed further service from Washington. The deliberations concerning a constitution for the now independent colonies raised him in 1787 once again to a post of leadership. He presided over the discussions of the legislative Diet, and to his authority alone is it to be attributed that the individual delegates and States adopted the first really democratic constitution that the world has to show, a constitution which no longer recognized class distinctions of privileges of property, and became a model for all democracies throughout the world.

His election as president of the newly organized United States followed as a matter of course. As President, the task which awaited him was a more difficult one than any he had hitherto taken up—to build up a nation out of the people and secure their existence as a national State. To evoke in a people following the most varied interests a consciousness of unity, to give them a common ideal and to educate them to the discipline of law and mutual esteem was the endeavour which Washington undertook with success in the two terms of his presidency. He gave to America and to the whole world for all time the model of a democratic president, impartial and unselfish, but he did more—he marked out a path of democracy for all nations to follow. He succeeded in gathering around him the representatives of all parties and making devoted collaborators of them, and he was never so firm and decided as in the hours of greatest trial. The peaceful course of the early years of the new federated State was without doubt due to him.

He experienced, of course, disappointment and ingratitude on the part of a section of the people, especially in regard to his attitude of neutrality in the war between England and France, but he persevered calmly, conscious of his responsibility for the fortunes of the State and the nation. When he resigned his candidature for a third term of office he emphasized in his farewell address the principles of a healthy development for America as he saw them and which are still the leading ideas of the American nation.

DIED A VICTIM TO DUTY.

Even after his retirement to his beloved Mount Vernon he continued to be the supreme authority in the nation. Once again his personality was called for, this time in the conflict with France. Washington, always ready to serve, did not reject the call, and died on Christmas Eve 1799 as a victim to duty in the midst of preparations for war with France.

Wilson has called Washington "the finest character of his day," and in truth it is above all the shining and unique character of Washington which was the source of all his successes and of all the gifts for which America and the world owe him their gratitude. There were possible more splendid talents to be found among his contemporaries in the great century of enlightenment, but for purity of character Washington is unquestioned the first man of his time. He also ranks first in the results of his work. America would ultimately have been discovered even without Columbus, but the United States would never have come into being without Washington, at any rate not in the form in which they actually did. Washington imprinted on them for all time the seal of his own noble personality. America in her ideals is to this day the America of George Washington. His work did not come to an end with his life; his moral influence is imperishable, no true American fails to reflect it, and it still fills with admiration the whole of mankind irrespective of nationality.

Character was Washington's genius. Nature herself bestowed on him the gifts essential for the great tasks to which Providence and his nation called him. He was an imposing figure—unusually tall, a nobly modelled head with intellectual face, a kindly but serious countenance impelling respect and distance. His personality was a harmonic synthesis of all the qualities essential in a leader—mental equilibrium in all circumstances, calm deliberation, breadth of view and knowledge of people, and unselfishness that knows no empty ambition or jealousy of the success of others. In a scrupulous observance of duty, in devotion to ideals, and in his faith in the cause of righteousness he was upheld by the principles of freemasonry of which he was a devoted adherent up to his death. He displayed the fraternal sentiments of a freemason in war even towards the enemy—he was a Christian in spirit and in truth. Love of liberty led him to a conviction of the equality of all mankind, and he was one of the first in America to urge the necessity of the abolition of slavery an idea which he gave practical expression to in his will.

SPECIAL REASONS FOR CELEBRATIONS.

The Czechoslovak nation has special reasons for celebrating the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington. The example of the American people's determination to achieve independence by their own effort was an impulse to the endeavours of the Czechoslovaks to recover their liberty. America, the fruit of activities conducted in the traditions of Washington, gave the Czechoslovaks moral and direct support in this struggle. At the decisive moment, Woodrow Wilson, nobly maintaining the tradition and ideals of Washington, laid the weight of his authority—which was that of all America—in the scales to enable the just demands of the Czechoslovaks to be fulfilled. The American Czechoslovaks, devoted to Washington's ideals of liberty and quality, contributed substantially to the liberation of their old native land. The first Declaration of Czechoslovak Independence took place on American soil in the historic hall of Independence at Philadelphia. Finally, the constitution which Washington gave America was one of the direct bases of the Czechoslovak Constitution, while the path of democracy marked out for the United States by Washington is the path along which Czechoslovakia too has decided to proceed in the realization of her national ideals and in bringing those ideals into close conformity with the ideals of all mankind.

Washington's spirit of liberty and civic equality, the spirit of democracy and international solidarity in the universal ideals of all mankind are a heritage of direct apostolic significance. This is the spirit which marks the safest path towards the peaceful evolution of civilization.

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MERITS OF WOMEN J.P.s

Opinions Divided

Members of Parliament of both sexes recently discussed the merits of women as justices of the peace with special reference to child offenders. They were considering, as a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, the Children and Young Persons Bill.

Under the measure it is proposed to establish for each petty sessional division outside London a panel of justices specially qualified for dealing with juvenile cases. Viscountess Astor moved an amendment to require that wherever there are women justices at least one of them should be included in the panel.

Members of the committee were divided, both as to the particular advantage of the amendment and the general merits of women as justices. One of the opponents of the amendment was Major Jesson, Conservative member for Rochdale, who said:

"The majority of women on the Bench are not, as a rule, mothers, but are spinsters. It must be so, because they are the people who have the time to devote their lives to social welfare.

"I find, from experience, that many of these spinsters possess what I would call a frozen spine. (Laughter.) They have not quite the elasticity that a man has."

"OLD-FASHIONED"

Others views expressed were:

Mr. C. Williams (Cons., Torquay): "This nice old-fashioned amendment should be withdrawn. (Laughter.) In these modern days women get into these places on their merits. Men realise that women are able to do these things, and it is not necessary for Lady Astor always to be telling them so."

Miss Graves (Cons., Hackney): "The question will be settled by merit. The very protection which Lady Astor would have is an indication of their weakness which most women would rather be without."

Sir John Haslam (Cons., Bolton): "Anybody with experience of the magisterial bench must admit that the presence of a woman in juvenile cases is a tremendous advantage."

Mrs. Shaw (Con., Bothwell): "I should feel it a great insult if a woman magistrate was not included on the panel—not from the strict feminist point of view, but because I believe the care of children is women's work."

Mr. Burnays (Lib., Bristol, N.): "A woman, because she is a woman, is more suitable to be in a juvenile court, and her presence should have some statutory assurance."

Lady Astor, replying to criticisms, said that there had been Lord Chancellors who did not look with favour on women magistrates. "Lord Chancellors," she declared, "are among the most diehard reactionaries in public life. (Laughter.) I don't want to be personal; it is the result of a long life of keeping the law in order. (Loud laughter.)

A SLUR RESENTED.

"As to the slur about spinsters, let me remind the Committee that the best work done for women in England has been done by spinsters. I resent that slur very much. (Cheers.) Understanding does not always go with motherhood."

Mr. Stanley (Under-Secretary for the Home Office) said that he could not believe that the Committee would take the view that every woman magistrate was automatically and essentially specially qualified to deal with juvenile cases. The desirability of more women magistrates was fully recognised by the Lord Chancellor and the proper authorities.

The amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 15. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN PRESIDENCY

Extensive Ratting Operations

In the Presidency proper there were in all 237 attacks from Plague and 172 deaths from plague against 230-174 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Satara 79 attacks and 53 deaths against 31-19; Belgaum 73-46 against 105-79; Dharwar 23-18 against 24-25; Bijapur 10-9 against 15-9; Kanara 9-6 against 9-7; Kaira 25-22 against 21-17; Surat 2-2 against 9-7; Thana 13-12 against 10-6; Ratnagiri 2-3 against 5-5 and Bombay City 1-1 against 1-0.

The Special Medical Officer, District Local Board, Satara, visited plague affected villages in Patna and Walwa Talukas and adopted necessary preventive measures. The Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, District Satara S.D., also paid a visit to the plague affected villages in Karad Taluka.

Ratting operations continued to be carried on in Bombay City, Dhulia, Nasik, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona City, Sholapur, Barsi, Pandharpur, Wai, Mahableshwar, Vengurla, Belgaum, Nipani, Bail-Hongal, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Bettigeri, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Sirsi, Bulsar, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

SMALLPOX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of Smallpox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Thana 44 attacks and no death; Bijapur 21-2; Sholapur 11-0; Kolaba 8-0; Poona 4-1; Dharwar 4-0; Kanara 3-0; Bombay Suburban 1-0; Karachi 25-6; Hyderabad 113-8; Nawabshah 118-18; Thar and Parkar 62-4; Larkana 33-7; Sukkur 8-0; Dadu 116-10 and Bombay City 8-3. Total 579 attacks and 59 deaths against 302-37 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA.

Eleven attacks and two deaths from influenza were reported from Dharwar district during the week and Nawabshah district had two attacks only.

FRIENDLY FEELINGS PREVAIL

Better Turn In Kashmir Situation

KASHMIR, March 26.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State wires from Jammu:—

Friendly relations between Hindus and Moslems have, to an appreciable extent been restored in the lately disturbed area, and parties are making up their differences in accordance with the decisions of the village pachayats.

The Moslems are compromising with and compounding the claims of aggrieved Hindus, either by returning the looted property or compensating them in cash for the losses suffered, with the result that the Hindus are going back to their villages with their families. When told that if they returned the stolen property of the Hindus and persuaded them to resettle in their houses criminal cases against the plunderers would be withdrawn, the Zamindars and Lumbardars of the teshil Bhimber have expressed their readiness and promised to do so within a week.

Instruction have been issued for the supply of rations to Hindu families who return to their villages, and village officials have been ordered to render them all possible assistance.
—A.P

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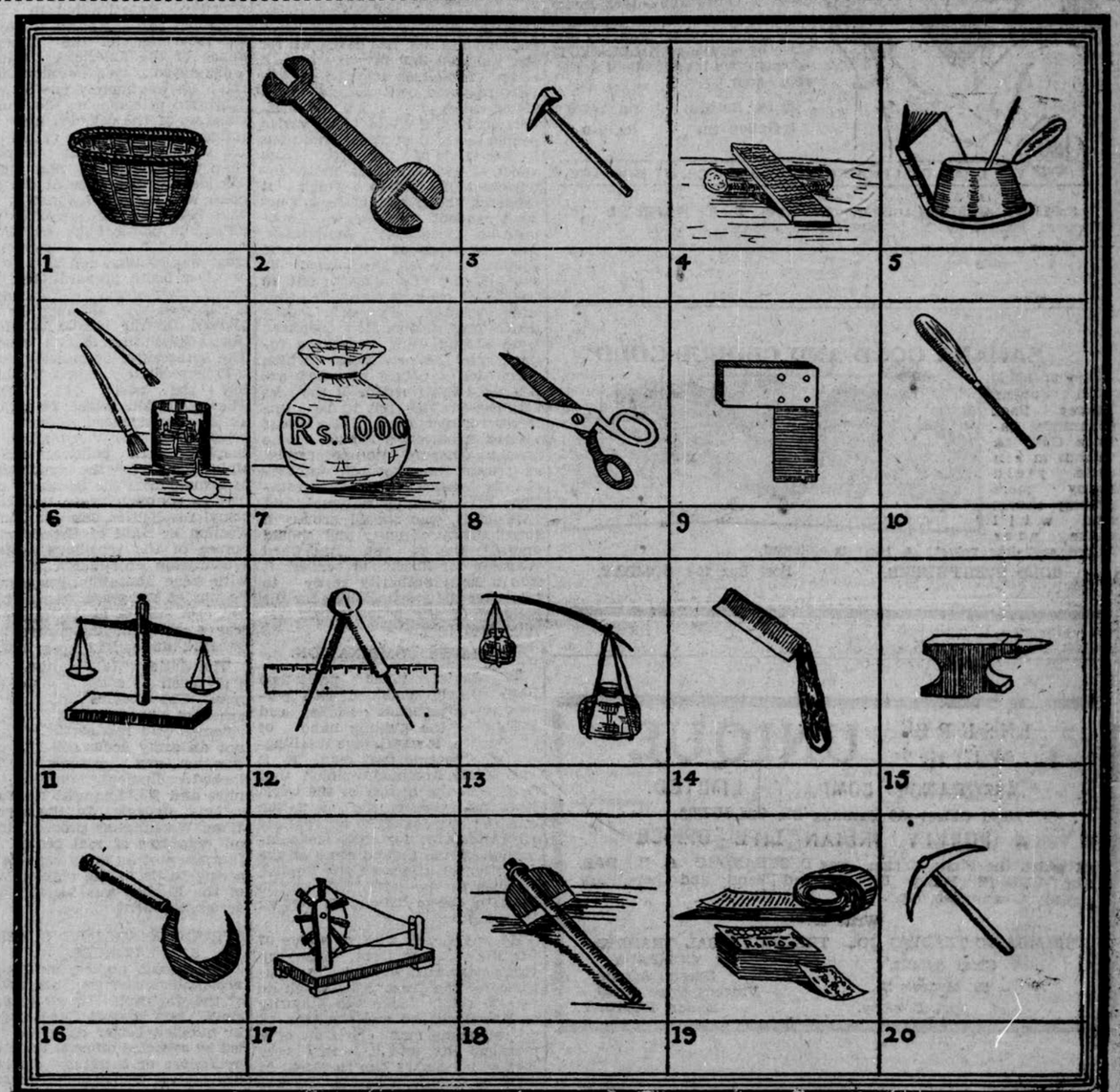

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2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

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5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post **2nd APRIL 1932.**
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar."

Ten Minutes To Make Pu-Yi A Ruler

PROCLAMATION ON YELLOW SILK

"BESPECTACLED DIGNITY" AMID MANCHU SPLENDOUR

Inscrutable, and with characteristic oriental impassivity, Mr. Henry P'u-Yi', last of the Manchu Dynasty, on March 9 became the ruler of Manchuria—land of his fore-fathers.

"I want to set up my nation based on virtue, benevolence, and love," was one of the sentiments expressed, on his behalf, in "The Regent's Proclamation," read by Henry Pu'-Yi's old tutor, Bhen Chia-hsu, who will be Premier under the new regime.

The installation ceremony lasted only ten minutes.

The new nation, with Changchun as its capital, came into official statehood at 3 p.m., when the former "Boy" Emperor of China was escorted to the auditorium of the municipal building and formally ascended his throne.

Many ancient customs of the Imperial dynasty were revived at the regent's inauguration.

Police, guarding the streets, faced away from, instead of towards, the roadway. The public was prevented from approaching P'u-Yi's headquarters.

Military splendour and official pomp had been carefully and lavishly provided by the new Government and its Japanese "advisers," but underneath the tinsel and decoration protruded the shadow of sadness.

P'u-Yi faced the assemblage to the south. Then he turned his back upon them and faced north, in accordance with tradition.

The proclamation making him regent was written upon yellow silk, two feet wide. It read as follows:—

"The human race must respect virtue, but virtue has racial differences. Hence it lowers others while raising oneself. Thus virtue loses potency.

VIRTUE AND LOVE.

"The human race must honour benevolence and love, but the existence of international strife makes them harm others to benefit oneself. Thus benevolence and love lose their potency.

"I hereby want to set up my nation based on virtue, benevolence, and love, which will uproot racial differences and international strife.

"The ancient rule of wise kings in a happy land may thus be realised. All my people should strive towards this goal."

After the brief proclamation ceremony the new ruler stepped from his throne in all his bespectacled dignity, and walked, at a slow pace, to the kneeling Chinese officials—strangers to him, but countrymen, who comprise his new Government.

Thrice they bowed; P'u-Yi returned the bow once.

Further back stood the Japanese officials, their heads bared. They bowed once, and the bow was returned. Then P'u-Yi went back to the throne. Manchuria, as an independent nation, had materialised.

Among those who attended the ceremony were Count Uchida, president of the South Manchurian Railway; General Honjo; Japanese consular representatives from various Manchurian cities; Colonel Basel Blondsky, president of the White Russian Emigration Association of Manchuria; three Manchurian governors, and military and civil officials.

THE NEW FLAG.

Count Uchida gave a short talk in classical Japanese, in which he congratulated the new nation.

Then the ceremony removed to the adjourning courtyard, here the new Manchurian flag was raised to martial strains. The assemblage raised their hands in salute.

P'u-Yi's response to the Japanese representative, Count Uchida, was then read by a delegate, under the title of "The Regent's Reply to Foreign Guests."

"Since the declaration of the establishment of Manchuria as a separate nation by 30,000,000 people of the northeast," read the reply, in part, "they thrice came and requested me to take over the rule of the new nation.

"Manchuria is the birthplace of my ancestors. Now, since I have been requested, again and again, to take the office, I dare not decline, but accept with reluctance."

P'u-Yi's official title is "Chin Cheng," Literally, this means "take hold of political power." It can be translated as regent, or dictator, or chief executive.

ASSIZE COURT CHEERS

Blackmail Charge Acquittal

MR. "X.s" £120 RING FOR A WIFE

An astonishing incident marked the close of a trial at Birmingham Assizes when a man accused of blackmail was acquitted.

As soon as the verdict had been announced, the sound of cheers coming from the high gallery at the back, and from seats near the dock, filled the court. Some people stood up and clapped vigorously.

What are the police doing?" asked Mr. Justice Wright. "I will not allow such an exhibition to take place in this court." His lordship added. "There ought to be some police here to keep order. Clear the court at once."

The court was immediately cleared.

The case was one in which Bert Hayes, 41, a Smethwick crane driver, pleaded not guilty to demanding £100 by menaces.

In the police court proceedings, prosecutor had been referred to as Mr. "B". and Smethwick market was mentioned.

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, defending, now said that a competitor at that market whose name also began with a "B" a Mr. Babbington—had been seriously affected in business owing to this case.

"MR. A."

His lordship remarked that it should be known that Mr. Babbington had absolutely nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Finnemore, prosecuting, suggested that the prosecutor should be called Mr. "X".

The Judge: There was a famous case where Mr. "A" was referred to.

Mr. Finnermore said that prisoner and his wife had been caretakers of premises occupied by Mr. "X". In 1930 Hayes and his wife separated, and Mr. "X" then showed friendship and kindness and gave a good deal of help to the wife.

On three occasions during the last two years Hayes had assaulted Mr. "X". On many occasions he had followed him to his business address, and generally had harassed him.

Counsel read letters which Hayes was alleged to have written. In one occurred the phrase. "I have not forgotten your breaking into the house, stealing my furniture and taking charge of another man's wife." Another letter stated, "You tried to force her to leave home," and asked for a settlement.

"YOU WANT TO SELL WIFE"

To this Mr. "X" replied: "When you ask for a settlement, if you will admit it, you want to sell your wife. Why don't you ask for it? Why not put a price on her and have done with it?"

Hayes, it was stated, replied: "What I meant by a settlement is you have got my wife and children and are supporting them and still taking them out in the car. If you agree to give me another start, and she agrees to stay where she is, I shall have to forget it all." When Mr. "X" asked Hayes what he wanted he said he wanted £100, added Mr. Finnermore.

At an interview arranged between Mr. "X" and Hayes their conversation was overheard by hidden police officers, and £40 was handed over to Hayes. The officers then came into the room and Hayes was arrested.

Evidence was given by prosecutor.

Hayes form the dock, exclaimed that Mr. "X" was constantly with his wife.

The Judge: Who's that? He must be removed from Court.

Counsel: I'm afraid it was the prisoner.

The Judge: He must hold his tongue.

LONDON VISITS.

Mr. "X" said that he took Mrs. Hayes to London twice and gave her a £120 d'amond ring. Asked why he did this, he said it was because she had been a good servant. "I thought she was worth it. She had been beaten down into the earth by a brutal husband," he added.

Mr. Jenkins: What did she do? —She acted as caretaker, opened the gates, put out the lights, and so on.

Did you give all your caretakers diamond rings?—No.

Mr. "X" said that he bought a house for £3,500. Mrs. Hayes lived in it as caretaker and he visited the house during the time she was there.

The jury held that there was not enough evidence to convict, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

21 More Millionaires

£57,000,000 IN SUR-TAX

BRITISH REVENUE FIGURES

LONDON, (By Mail).

Millionaires multiplied, income tax yield increased and 50,000 taxpayers dropped out of the lists of Somerset House in the year that ended on March 31, 1931, according to the report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year.

Here are the facts, gathered from a hundred-page Blue-book of varied statistics.

There were in the year under review 540 millionaires—men who receive more than £50,000 a year—an increase of twenty-one.

There were 2,200,000 tax-payers in all—a drop of 50,000 from the year before—paid the sum of £255,339,304. This was nearly £18,000,000 over the amount received in 1929-1930.

IMPRESSIVE LIST.

The report covers the returns for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and sets forth an impressive list of individuals in the select sur-tax category.

Here is the table:—

Incomes Exceeding £	Not Exceeding £	No. of Persons
2000	2500	25400
2500	3000	17327
3000	4000	20262
4000	5000	11229
5000	6000	7045
6000	7000	4635
7000	8000	3302
8000	10000	4163
10000	15000	4775
15000	20000	1967
20000	25000	983
25000	30000	579
30000	40000	578
40000	50000	272
50000	75000	282
75000	100000	101
100000	—	157
Total.....		103027

The total receipts taken from the people in this classification reached nearly £57,000,000—or one-fifth of the total revenue from income tax.

THOSE WHO ESCAPE.

There were according to this Blue-book, 4,950,000 persons in the kingdom whose incomes are above the income tax exemption limit in the year 1930-31. This was 200,000 fewer than in the previous year. Through the operations of allowances for wife, children, insurance premiums, etc., 2,750,000 escape paying.

One of the most interesting tables in the report is "Table 57. —Income from Abroad (Group I')" These are incomes which Somerset House are tracking down in their war on the "evaders", and the table shows the steady success of their "detective" work.

The traceable and taxable income from abroad in 1921-22 was £77,224,465. Last year it had mounted steadily to 108,687,498.

The total revenue collected by Somerset House during the year was £430,038,506. The cost of the Department of Inland Revenue was £7,967,787—or 1.65 per cent. of the receipts.

PARROT WITH A PUNCH

Intruder Attacked And Badly Bitten

Polly's feathers were still ruffled when the owner of the house in Sunbeam-rd., Liverpool, came down one morning.

Her back was spattered with blood and near her cage were other signs that she had been engaged in desperate battle.

For Polly, the pet of Mr. Robert Roberts, had valiantly shown not the white feather, but a very pugnacious feather, to one of three intruders who broke into the house.

She gave as good an account of herself as any watchdog and drew blood into the bargain.

The story of Polly's great fight was told in the police court when three unemployed men Joseph Hough (twenty-six) Francis Reddy (nineteen), and Maurice Greenberg (twenty-one) were remanded in custody for a week, accused of housebreaking theft and unlawful possession.

Mr. Roberts, giving evidence in the case concerning his house, said that judging from the amount of blood left behind on the floor the parrot had badly bitten one of the intruders.

Pandemonium Follows Ringside Collapse

FIGHTERS HAMMER AWAY AMID SCENES ROUND DYEING MAN

"COLOURED MAN'S" VERDICT JEERED

While a vast crowd booed and jeered at the victory of a coloured man—Gains, of Canada—over McCorkindale in a fifteen-round sledge-hammer battle for the Empire heavy-weight title at the Albert Hall in mail week, tragedy stalked at the ringside.

Jack Goodwin, who had trained more British champions than any man alive, and who had coached Gains to success, died amid unprecedented scenes of confusion—died with Trevor Wignall's hand on his failing pulse. Below, Mr. Wignall describes the most moving fight of his career in the "Daily Express.":—

The Albert Hall. Twenty-three minutes past ten. It is the interval between the twelfth and thirteenth rounds in the British Empire championship fight between Larry Gains, the coloured heavy-weight from Toronto, and Donald McCorkindale, the former heavy-weight champion from South Africa.

Passions and prejudices all round. The passions mainly dovetail to a wish that the white man will win. The prejudices mainly aim at the negro.

From the gallery, howls and cries that might have come from the tops of kopjes or from the dusty plains of the African veldt.

From the body of the hall other sounds, more modulated sounds, but bound about each one of them that shriek, "Come on, Don!" that was the high note of the amazing, incredible evening.

Gains in his corner. The whites of his avprehensive eyes showing as he glanced up at his trainer and chief second, Jack Goodwin, and listened to his fevered exhortations. Beneath the negro's eye a "mouse", raised by a punch, that was a little lighter of hue than his black-brown, shiny skin. Between his tenth the shield for his lower jaw that he has been chewing in every round since the fifth.

GAINS RECOVERS

His toes are tapping out a tattoo on the canvas, the fingertips inside his wet gloves are agitatedly skimming along the edges of his chair.

He has been within touching distance of a knock-out victory, and now he realises that the cast-iron South African has regained his stamina.

Gains sits far back on his stool, while fevered Goodwin, with a large vein pumping in his neck, advises him to keep on using his right.

In the other corner. McCorkindale. His hatchet face is drawn, but he is still smiling. His fuzzy air stands on end. Quickly he sips something from a little bottle. He bends far forward. "Get him, Don!" from the gallery. "Be first, Mac!" from an anguished woman in the second ringside row.

SCREAMS—CURSES.

The gong. Thirteenth round. Plainer than anything is that Gains has fought himself out in the ninth round, when for one minute and forty seconds he belaboured the reeling McCorkindale with dozens of lefts and rights. Maclands with one of his haymakers, Gains replies with a feeble flurry of lefts.

Screams. Oaths. Curses. Pleas. The place in uproar.

Then—how can I write this?

A body came hurtling down from the ringside. The head struck my left knee. I heard gurgles, and when I looked down there was Jack Goodwin stretched on his back at my feet.

Two minutes before he had turned to tell me that Gains was winning, and that only a knock-out could beat him. Now he was gasping out his life while his principal, Gains, was using every endeavour to keep on his feet in the ring four feet above him.

In an instant, fresh tumult. A former boxer named Brown in hysteria and with tears streaming down his face.

"Keep quiet there!" from the stewards. "Sit down in front!" from people whose view was being obscured.

"Do something for him; he is my pal," from the agonised Brown.

From Goodwin now not a murmur or a movement.

(FLURRY.)

About thirty of the thousands present knew of the tragedy that was happening, but on the far side of the ring and up in the galleries eyes that had become maddened were fixed on the spectacle in the ring.

Many ambulance men. Two nurses in uniform. Much flurry and many orders. Gains painfully rocking from side to side and McCorkindale mainly occupied in swinging over the "Mary Ann."

'BRING THE AMBULANCE."

Another interval. Gains laboured back to his corner like at once waited for the sponge to be dashed in his face by Goodwin. Harry Levene, Gains' manager, explained that Goodwin had been called away. At my feet, Goodwin, just faintly breathing.

"Bring the ambulance". "Has any one got smelling salts?" "Give the poor fellow air," "Can't any one find a doctor?" "Kill him, Don!" Bell for the fourteenth round.

Now I can scarcely see the ring-crowds around a dying man.

Brown was carried away, struggling, by some of his friends. "Loosen his collar, for God's sake!"

Gains nearer to collapse than ever he has been before. McCorkindale fighting like an infuriated animal. Where has he found this new stamina? He can only see out of his right eye, and even that is none too good.

PANDEMONIUM

Gains still chewing at the rag of a gum shield between his bleeding teeth.

Pandemonium in the gallery. Even well-dressed women at the ringside are now screaming shrilly.

A nurse quietly says: "He is dying; we had better get him away" Frantic cries, "Ambulance, ambulance!"

But from the back: "Sit down there can't you? "Keep order there, please!" Behind me a woman, previously very vocal, starts to weep. Her hands are crossed on her breast.

Fifteenth round; Dozens now around the stricken man. Some one breaks a capsule, buries it in a handkerchief, and sticks it beneath Goodwin's nose. Someone else with a tiny torch tries to look into his eyes.

"Get him away, please," urges the nurse. "I am afraid he going," said Matt Wells, another champion of the ring.

Above us a black man and a white fighting like two infuriated dogs. "Get him, Don!"

The noise is painful to the ears. Suddenly McCorkindale slips down. Gasps from all over the house.

Now I can see, whenever I can lift my eyes from the man on the floor to the scene in the ring, that Gains is on the very brink of collapse. The whites of his eyes are displayed like the bulbs of an electric chandelier. His lower lip, at an impossible angle, is licking the blood that trickles from a corner of the mouth.

He is crouched over—there is much of primitive man in him now. His arms seem to be trailing, and his nostrils are quivering. An awesome spectacle.

McCorkindale is up at the count of three, and almost as he regains the upright he swings the haymaker, and Gains takes it—flush on the point of the jaw.

Madness has overtaken everybody now—everybody save the small company who are trying to snatch Goodwin away from the gates he is so obviously entering.

Last minute. They are head to head. No science. Just two infuriated coalheavers outside a public house. It is not a fight but a brawl.

TERRIFYING MOMENT.

And then, when the heart nerves could stand it no longer, the final bell.

Howls from the gallery. "Bravo, Don!" Hardly a word for the coloured man from Toronto.

A pause of about fifty seconds Colin Symons, the announcer holds up his arms for silence. He utters just one word. "(Gains".

Boos, jeers, shrill whistling, denunciations, but not a cheer.

And it was at this terrifying instant, with my hand on the pulse of his left wrist, that I think Jack Goodwin died.

In harness, for fighting was his game. He had trained more British champions than any other man alive.

He was dying when the stroke overtook him, and toppled him from the ropes to my feet.

He did not hear the verdict but there was something appropriate that his man was hailed as the conqueror at the moment when the last long wave engulfed him.

There will never be another night like this. And certainly there will never again be such a prize fight.

For eight rounds there was nothing much in it, although the experts will probably say that Gains, because he had scored the majority of clean punches, was entitled to the majority of points.

The ninth round opened quietly. McCorkindale had been doing a little of his simulated grogginess, but all of a sudden and when least expected, he went over and down on his face as though he had been struck by lightning. He dropped in such a way that it was his nose that first touched the canvas.

GROGGY.

A right to the chin did it, but the South African must have been in pain, for even as he lay stretched out he kicked his heels high in the air.

Never before had I seen anything like this, but just when it seemed that the fight was over the Springbok shot up at the count of nine.

There was no need for him to fox now. He was so completely groggy that he could hardly stand, and after an instant or so Gains dropped him for the second count of nine. This time McCorkindale fell against the ropes, but once more his lower legs performed their gymnastics.

Followed a minute and forty-five seconds that were astounding.

McCorkindale, with his gloves apparently nailed to his head, was chased from one side of the ring to the other. A panther-like black-brown-coloured man did the chasing, and while he was so occupied he hit the South African with every punch he could release.

Miraculously McCorkindale stood up to this bombardment, and noticed there was a grin on his face when he rolled and reeled to his corner.

But Gains was done.

LIFETIME OF THRILLS.

He had fought himself out in an endeavour to accomplish the impossible. In the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rounds he could scarcely move his arms. His feet were lead, but his heart was still stout.

It is my opinion, which is probably that of the minority, that he deserved to be called the conqueror.

He did just enough to win, and those who to-day will be applauding McCorkindale's immense courage and astonishing endurance would do well to remember that Larry Gains, a negro from Canada, required the maximum of pluck and endurance after that unbelievable ninth round.

I shall never forget this fight. In all the thousands I have witnessed there was never one that remotely approached this. A lifetime of thrills was packed into it.

But in the days to come, when I recall it, a picture will dance before my eyes of a man, at my feet, crossing over. Good-bye, Jack Goodwin.

Jack Goodwin was one of the best known trainers in the world. Mike Honeyman, Charlie Hardcastle, Willie Farrell, and "Bermondsey" Billy Wells were other pre-war champions who went through Goodwin's hands.

He trained Joe Conn for his memorable fight with Jimmy Wilde at Stamford Bridge in the first open-air fight in this country.

Jack Goodwin trained twenty-three Lonsdale belt winners, including Kid Lewis, Phil Scott and Frank Goddard.

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"HIDEOUS" SHORTS FOR WOMEN

Men Tennis Star Is Horrified

Mr. J. S. Oliff, the tennis player, writes:—

I was horrified to read in the newspapers a headline: "Women May Play in Shorts at Wimbledon." However, I think it extremely unlikely that they will, because the governing body of lawn tennis guards its traditions zealously.

Recently there have been many cases of people trying to modernise sports by breaking the etiquette that most Englishmen like to preserve at all costs. It is never the expert who breaks traditions—it is always the novice or the failure.

Are we going to allow the dignity of English sports to be trampled on by a lot of performers who moan that they are not comfortable enough in the costume that has for years been accepted by the greatest?

I know of few more hideous sights than women playing tennis in shorts. One of the most beautiful things I have ever seen was Suzanne Lenglen playing tennis. It is revolting to imagine her playing in shorts. You might as well imagine Pavlova in shorts. Is nothing to be done to preserve the aesthetic virtues of our sports?

I should be very interested to know the views that are held on this matter, not only by the leading sporting authorities, but also by the general public.

SCIENTISTS' BELIEF IN GOD

(FOUR TO ONE.)

Some 200 or more members of the Royal Society, the most distinguished body of scientists in Great Bitain, have answered questions sent to them by the Christian Evidence Society with regard to the existence of God, survival after death, and other religious problems.

They have voted by an overwhelming majority in favour of the accepted beliefs of Christians.

"With regard," it is said, "to belief in a 'personal God as taught by Jesus Christ,' twenty-six Fellows consider that science negatives this idea. But 103 take the opposite view. This is a majority of four to one in favour of the belief that natural science does "not" negative the belief."

Figures of the voting on six questions are given in a book. "The Religion of Scientists."

Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Arthur Eddington, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Bishop Barnes of Birmingham, Sir James Jeans, Sir Robert Hadfield, Professor Haldane, and Professors Max Planck, Pavlov, and Winogradsky, are among those who voted.

The voting was as follows:—

1. Do you credit the existence of a spiritual domain?
   121—Yes.
   13—No.
   66—Did not answer, or answered indefinitely.
2. Do you consider that man is in some measure responsible for his acts of choice?
   173—Yes.
   7—No.
   20—Did not answer, or indefinite.
3. Is it your opinion that belief in evolution is compatible with belief in a Creator?
   142—Yes.
   6—No.
   52—Doubtful.
4. Does science negative the idea of a personal God as taught by Jesus Christ?
   25—Yes.
   103—No.
   71—No reply or indefinite.
5. Do you believe that the personalities of men and women exist after the death of their bodies?
   47—Yes.
   41—No.
   112—Did not say, or were uncertain or indefinite.
6. Do you think that the recent remarkable developments in scientific thought are favourable to religious beliefs?
   74—Yes.
   27—No.
   99—Did not reply, or indefinite.

Sir Robert Hadfield, the authonomer, who is a Quaker, is quoted as saying on the question of a personal God: "It is, I think, of the very essence of the unseen world that the conception of personality should dominate it."

Sir Robert Tadfield, the authority on steel, says: "It would be waste of energy which nature (God) does not allow, if we 'were' all made to end in 'nothing.' It is impossible."

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AND
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J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932

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J2

In Memory Of All Who "Gave Their Lives To Assert Independence Of Ireland"

TEN THOUSAND REPUBLICANS TO MARCH THROUGH DUBLIN STREETS

To The Strain Of Martial Music And Banners Flying

FREE STATE ARMY ORDERED TO REMAIN IN BARRACKS

LONDON, March 26.

Ten thousand Republicans are expected to march through Dublin streets to-morrow to pay homage to "the memory of all who in every generation gave their lives to assert and maintain the sovereign independence of Ireland" in celebration of the anniversary of 1916 Rebellion.

ARMY ORDERED TO REMAIN IN BARRACKS.

For the moment the political crisis and President de Valera's threat to abolish the Oath and retain the Land Annuities are completely overshadowed by a feeling of apprehension as regards what may happen to-morrow. It is understood that the demonstrators will in no way be interrupted by the Free State army, which has been ordered to remain in the barracks in order to avoid any disturbance, but there will be a strong body of civic guards on duty and also plain clothes men. The Government's idea is to allow their Republican supporters "to let off steam."

TO THE TUNE OF MARTIAL MUSIC.

Demonstrators will not carry arms and are expected to observe tacit agreement not to fire volleys over the graves of their comrades. The absence of fire-arms will be the only thing indicating that it is not an armed force, but apart from this distinguishing mark, thousands of men assembled in all parts of Ireland will resemble in every respect trained army with brigades, battalions and companies properly officered, marching with banners, standards and martial music.

A LEAF FROM IRELAND'S HISTORY

The Easter Rebellion of 1916 which the Republicans of Ireland celebrated on Sunday (March 27) has a fascinating but all the same a tragic histor yto unfold.

The rebellion was planned by the Citizen Army and Sein Fein Volunteers backed up by German aid, which however did not reach Ireland in time. The German vessel carrying arms for the Irish patriots was captured off the coast of Kerry and Sir Roger Casement, the moving spirit of the uprising who was coming in a submarine from Germany was captured and subsequently executed.

The actual fighting, which was mainly confined to Dublin streets broke out on Easter Sunday 1916. The rebels put up a stern fight but they were crushed and fifteen rebels including James Connolby were executed. Though the rebellion was put down, the Sein Fein Party went on swelling. The following is a reproduction of the appeal to people of Ireland by the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic issued in 1916:—

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN
The Provisional Government Of The
IRISH REPUBLIC
To The People Of Ireland

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefuly fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provincial Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God. Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the
Provisional Government,
Thomas J. Clarks.
Sean Mac Diarmada,
P. H. Pearse,
James Connolly
Thomas MacDonagh,
Eamonn Ceannt,
Joseph Plunkett.

SUNNIEST GOOD FRIDAY IN ENGLAND

Ten Hours Of Sunshine In Most Parts Of The Country

RUGBY, March 26.

Despite the early date of Easter England experienced one of the sunniest Good Fridays in the present century and the fine weather continued to-day in most places.

There was no rain anywhere in England yesterday and although the wind was somewhat cold over ten hours sunshine was recorded in most parts of the country.

Great crowds visited all the usual centres and one of the most popular holiday innovations was "Hikers Mystery Express" by which the Great Western trains which had to be duplicated took walking enthusiasts to unknown destination which proved to be the lovely country on borders of Berkshire and Oxfordshire and having provided the route for the walk brought them back from another centre at night.—B. O. W.

U. S. SALES TAX BILL DEFEATED

Opponents Turn Tables And Demand Tax On Wealthy

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Washington.—The defeat of the Sales Tax Bill by 223 votes to 153 is the sequel to the wholesale revolt of both parties against the measure, the rebels now demanding an increase in income tax on the wealthy instead.—Reuter's Special.

Sir Horace Plunkett Dead

LONDON, Mar. 27.

The death is announced of Sir Horace Plunkett. He learnt to fly at the age of 75, asserting that he felt safer in air than in a taxi cab in London.—Reuter.

Scottish Woman Missionary Takes To Air

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

Miss K. N. Duncan of Church of Scotland Mission who has been learning to fly at Madras Flying Club flew solo this morning for first time and thereby earns the distinction of being the first lady to pilot an aeroplane in South India.—A. P.

Graf Zeppelin Leaves For Germany

Pernambuco.—Graf Zeppelin left for Germany at 12-28 a.m.—Reuter.

400 ACRES OF SUSSEX FOREST DESTROYED BY FIRE

Flames 50 Feet High Sweep Across The Land

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Four hundred acres of beautiful forest land were destroyed to-day when the fire broke out in Ashdown Forest, Sussex, popular haunt of Easter holiday makers.

The spot where hundreds picknicked in yesterday's bright sunshine is now a scene of blackened desolation. In the early hours of this morning the forest dwellers were aroused by a red glare and they found flames nearly 50 feet high sweeping across the forest. Owing to a long spell of dry deather the undergrowth caught fire readily, defying all efforts to check the spreading of flames which consumed many acres near Lord Cecil's Chilwood Estate.

Boy Scouts who were encamped in the district helped the forest rangers to fight the fire and were glad of an opportunity to show practical help.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIRMEN BREAK WORLD RECORD

Bossoutrot-Rossi's Achievement

LONDON, March 27.

Oran.—The French Airmen Bossoutrot and Rossi have broken world's long-distance flying record over a closed circuit covering 10,600 kilometres, remaining afloat for 76 hours 43 minutes. The previous record was that established by Lebrix and Doret of 10,372 kilometres.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE BARON ASSASSINATED

Authorities Fear Secret Party Of Terrorists

(By Maail).

TOKIO, (By Mail).

The baron, the richest and most influential capitalist in Japan, was shot dead while steping into his car outside the Nitsu Company's offices. Police at once arrested his assailant, who was later identified as Goru Hishunuma, a young farmer.

Investigation by the police revealed that he and Konuma Tadashi, who murdered Mr. Inouye last month, were personal friends and fellow-members of a secret association.

Both came from the same district, and the authorities are now combing that area in an endeavour to find out the headquarters of the association and apprehend other members of the society.

Eye-witnesses tell me that the attack on the baron was particularly bold.

Followed by members of his staff he was leaving his office when Hishunuma, who had been lounging about, walked up produced a revolver and fired. The baron fell, and was immediately carried indoors but he succumbed to his wounds in a very few minutes.

Baron Dan, who was born in 1858, was educated in the United States, and for some time taught English in Japanese schools.

Later he was appointed to the Meteorological Observatory, but resigned to join Mitsui Company, of which he rose to be a director.

Nevertheless, Baron Dan continued to be the subject of much indignation.

Mr. Inouye also became very unpopular just before his assassination. He was held responsible for having kept Japan on the Gold Standard.

The murders are declared to be symptomatic of the present dissatisfaction with the Government, and relief is expressed that the ninety-five-years-old Prince Saionji, the "Elder Statesman" of Japan, has been called in to discuss the crisis that is confronting the country.

CONGRESS BULLETINS FROM BARODA

Police Open Parcels At Ahmedabad Station

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 27.

The police searched yesterday parcels on the railway station two of which had been sent for Baroda. These two contained printed Congress bulletins. Two police officers immediately left for Baroda to make further inquiries.

The police also arrested last evening a boy with about 500 printed Viramgam Satyagraha bulletins and searched two houses, but found nothing incriminating.—A. P.

SEVA SAMITI BOY SCOUTS

Pandit Kunzru Refutes Charge Of Political Bias

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26.

At the annual meeting of the All-India Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association to-day Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Chairman of the Council, pointed out that there was no foundation for the suggestion that political bias was being given to the movement.—A. P.

Hubli Khadi Vastralaya Worker Jailed

DHARWAR (By Mail.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 25.

A prominent worker of the Khadi Vastralaya of Hubli, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the Resident Magistrate, Hubli, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Section 17(1).

A sum of Rs. 202 as security was paid yesterday by the editor of the "Rajahansa" and Keeper of the "Kanakaditya" Press, Dharwar, as demanded by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

Arrested For Leading A Congress Procession

MADRAS, Mar. 26.

Two women and one man volunteer were arrested to-day in Washermanpet while going in a procession with a tri-coloured flag and shouting Congress slogans.

Those who were arrested last evening were released to-day by the Police Commissioner.—A. P.

JUNGLE JAUNT OF KILTED SCOT

Mr. B. D. MacGregor is the highest living proof of the proverbial wandering instinct of the Scot.

He is hiking from Durban to Cairo, and is at present striding through tropical Africa, clad in a kilt.

A leopard he encountered in Nyassaland looked at the kilt—and fled. Well, even leopards are not proof against such things.

Professional Billiards Championship

LONDON, March 27.

In the professional Billiards Championship at Thurston Hall Davis beat McConachy. Davis 25,161; McConachy 19,259.—Reuter's Special.

HOCKEY INTERNATIONAL

England Beats France

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 26.

In Hockey International at Folkestone, England beat France by five goals to one.—Reuter.

EASTER'S FEAST OF LEAGUE FOOTBALL SPOILED BY CASUALTIES AMONG PLAYERS

Alec James Crashes After A Tackle At Upton Park

STERN STRUGGLE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN RANGERS AND MOTHERWELLS

LONDON, Mar. 26.

Spectators numbering a million and quarter watched the English League games during two days and even more gigantic crowds are expected on Monday, but the reverse side of Easter's football feast was presented by the players.

DECIMATED BY INJURIES.

Clubs yesterday were decimated by injuries and handicapped by hard grounds and today was another chapter of accidents in which Alec James, whom the majority of 40,000 at Upton Park paid to see, crashed after a tackle in the third minute, was carried off suffering from concussion and leg injuries and did not return.

Arsenal's strong defence overcame the handicap, Lambert scoring after interval with a hard cross-drive. Two minutes later Watson headed the equaliser from the centre from 17 year old Gainsborough player Morton playing his first League game.

ANOTHER CASUALITY.

Ronald Dix, Bristol Rover's Centre-forward, sustained concussion and was taken to the hospital having collided with the post.

Chelsea, mainly due to the stoutness of Creswell and Gee in Everton's defence failed to do Arsenal a good turn by defeating the leaders for whom Dean was subdued by O'Dowd. On the contrary, elusive Gallacher, though he once rattled the framework with terrific long-range shot, was likewise ineffective.

NEW CASTLE'S POOR SHOW.

Arsenal's Cup Final opponents New castle did not accomplish much compared to their Metropolitan rivals, only McInroy's goal-keeping saving them early, while only Boyd's goal from penalty two minutes from time, enabled Newcastle to draw.

Hodgson scored for Liverpool in the tenth minute, but Eden and Gurney netting for the visitors caused Liverpool's second home defeat of the season. Wednesday lifted themselves up to the fourth place Bal, Jones and Rimmer scoring for them. The great battle of Birmingham made holiday disastrous for Broomwich, Astley and Houghton notched Villas two goals The attendance numbered 65,000.

Kelly scored Huddersfield's single quarter of the hour from time. Goals by Adcock and Lochead gave Leicester 2|1 lead at interval, Lochead completing tally on resumption.

MILSOM'S FIFTH HAT-TRICK.

Smith was responsible for Birmingham's only goal. Milsom accomplished his fifth hat-trick of the season to-day for Bolton, Sheffield United responding through Dunne. Grimsby hovering on the brink of relegation snatched to-day valuable points.

Marshall and Glover found their two goals, while Manchester City who were handicapped by an injury to Cowan who retired, scored Brook. Camsell who sustained an injury yesterday in Middlesborough attack was stingless to-day. McLean and Thompson scored for the visitors.

Though to-day officially closes the Scottish season, there are a few games outstanding. Motherwell spurting briskly for the Championship scored through Stevenson, Wylie and Moffat leading 3|0 at halftime.

In the second half Moffat completed tally. Now ensues a stern struggle; Rangers, Motherwell's only challengers with the Cup Final demanding all their attention, have a string of six outstanding games to play off against Motherwells three. Should both win all outstanding matches, Motherwell will pip Rangers post by points.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL

LONDON, March 26.

The following are the results of the matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 2, West Bromwich 0; Bolton 3, Sheffield United 1; Chelsea 0, Everton 0; Grimsby 2, Manchester City 1; Huddersfield 1, Portsmouth 0; Leicester 3, Birmingham 1; Liverpool 1, Sunderland 2; Middlesbrough 0, Blackburn 2; New Castle 3, Derby 3; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Blackpool 0; West Ham 1, Arsenal 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford 2, Bristol City 0; Burnley 1, Bradford City 1; Charlton 3, Notts County 1; Chesterfield 1, Millwall 0; Manchester United 5, Oldham 1; Nottingham 2, Port Vale 1; Preston 0, Leeds 0; Southampton 3, Swansea 0; Stoke 2, Barnsley 0; Tottenham 0, Bury 0; Wolverhampton 2, Plymouth 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 1, Northampton; 1; Brighton 4, Thames 1; Bristol 3, Luton 1; Clapton Orient 5, Coventry 2; Crystal Palace 1, Reading 1; Mansfield 1, Fulham 2; Norwich 1, Brentford 0; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Cardiff 3; Swindon 2, Exeter 1; Torquay 1, Gillingham 0; Watford 1, Southend 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Carlisle 0, Gateshead 0; Crewe 3, New Brighton 2; Doncaster 2, Hull 1; Rochdale 0, Barrow 6; Southport 1, Lincoln 1; Stockport 1, Darlington 0; Tranmere 5, Hartlepools 0; Wrexham 5, Walsall 1; York 3, Chester 1; Accrington 4, Halifax 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division.)

Falkirk 9, Leith 1; Hearts 1, Ayr 1; Morton 6, Queen's Park 2, Motherwell 4, Dundee 0; Third Lanark 4, S. Mirren 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (Second Division).

Albion Rovers 1, Hibernians 0; Alloa 1, St. Johnstone 0; Arbroath 9, Brechin 2; Armadale 3, Edinburgh 3; Boness 1, Dunfermline 3; Dumbarton 3, King's Park 2; Forfar 6, East Stirling 3; Queen of the South 3, East Fife 3; Raith Rovers 2, Montrose 2; St. Bernard's 3, Stenhousemuir 1.

SCOTTISH CUP SEMI-FINALS

LONDON, March 26.

In the Scottish Cup semi-finals the Rangers beat Hamilton by 5 goals to 2, and Kilmarnock beat Airdrieonians by 3 goals to 2.

Heading for the seventh cup in their career, the Rangers will meet Kilmarnock in the final. Kilmarnock have twice previously won the Trophy, notably in 1929 when they jockeyed the famous Rangers out of the final. Fifty thousand watched the Rangers win at Celtic Park and at Firhill 30,000 witnessed Kilmarnock defeat Airdrionians.

RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, March 26.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bridgwater 5, Blackheath 14; Bristol 13, Leicester 6; Cardiff 3, Barbarians 14; New port 11, London Welsh 10; Richmond 13, Portsmouth Services 18; Swansea 20, Harlequins 3; North of Ireland 6, Birkenhead P 16; Glasgow H. S. 26, Watsonians 14; Stewartonians 11, Heriotonians 24.

NORTHERN UNION RUGGER

LONDON, March 25.

Delayed in transmission:—The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Barrow 5, Salford 18; Broughton Rovers 10, Hunslet 11; Castleford 9, Featherstone Rover 5; Huddersfield 28, Dewsbury 17; Hull Kingston Rovers 7, Hull 2.

The Leeds-Halifax match was abandoned soon after the start owing to the Grand Stand catching fire.

Leigh 31, Bramley 2; Rochdale 9, Keighley 5; St. Helen's Recreation 21, Wigan Highfield 5; Swinton 21, Oldham 3; Wakefield Trinity 39, Bateley 10; Warrington 20, Widnes 14; Wigan 3, St. Helen's 12.

The match between York and Bradford Northern was not played.—Reuter's Special.

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